

**FINAL
ROCKY FLATS PLANT
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

Environmental Restoration Program

**U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant
Golden, Colorado**

**Prepared by
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
Community Relations
P.O. Box 464, Building T130F
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464
Jill G. Paukert, Author**

December 4, 1991

ADMIN RECORD

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By

Date

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ROCKY FLATS PLANT COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Colorado

A. Overview

The *Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan* describes the mechanisms through which the Rocky Flats Plant near Golden, Colorado, will inform and involve the public in environmental restoration and related environmental activities at the facility. Community interest in the plant has increased over the years since operations began in 1952. Current interest in plant activities is high, particularly concerning environmental and health issues, and public comments indicate that interest will likely remain high throughout the duration of the plant's cleanup effort.

Development of the plan is driven by the community relations provisions of two federal laws concerning hazardous materials management and cleanup, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Act (HSWA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

The plan also complies with the applicable requirements of the Colorado Hazardous Waste Act (CHWA), which authorizes the state to enforce the RCRA program. Lastly, activities under the plan are intended to meet requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. The plan, which is modeled after the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's draft guidance document, *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*, should be viewed as a baseline document that will be modified as necessary to reflect changes in requirements, opportunities and community interests.

RCRA, as amended by HSWA, regulates hazardous waste storage, disposal and cleanup. CERCLA, as amended by SARA, regulates the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances and establishes a National Priorities List that identifies sites requiring investigation and remedial action. Additional community relations requirements and a schedule for the plan's development and implementation are provided by the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order, an Interagency Agreement (IAG) among the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health.

Some sites identified for cleanup at the Rocky Flats Plant fall under the jurisdiction of either RCRA or CERCLA; others will be subject to both requirements. RCRA regulations apply to currently operating hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, and the RCRA corrective action provisions are implemented to remediate releases of hazardous materials from these facilities. CERCLA regulations apply when hazardous materials have been released from abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA regulations also apply to releases from operating facilities that may pose a threat to human health and/or the environment.

Environmental restoration under the two statutes involves several stages of investigation, assessment and action. The first stage is a preliminary characterization to identify potentially hazardous sites that need further investigation. RCRA refers to this activity as the RCRA Facility Assessment. The similar CERCLA effort is a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection.

The second stage fully characterizes the nature, extent and rate of contaminant releases identified in the initial characterization. The RCRA term for the full characterization is RCRA Facility Investigation, while the companion CERCLA process is Remedial Investigation.

The third stage of environmental restoration is the evaluation and selection of remediation alternatives. The RCRA activity is termed the Corrective Measures Study, which may develop only one alternative. The similar CERCLA activity, the Feasibility Study, must consider several remedial action alternatives. Environmental restoration at the Rocky Flats Plant will follow the CERCLA criteria, considering several alternatives, as set forth in the IAG.

The fourth stage results in the production of a Proposed Plan that outlines the lead agency's preferred cleanup alternative and also summarizes all other alternatives considered. A public comment period of 60 days on the Proposed Plan provides citizens with an opportunity to have input in the agency's remedy selection process. The RCRA counterpart of this phase is draft permit modification, which also involves public review and comment.

The fifth stage authorizes and supports the selection of a remedy. The RCRA Corrective Action Decision and the CERCLA Record of Decision comprise information used in determining the final remedy. If an amendment to the Corrective Action Decision or Record of Decision is proposed, another opportunity for public comment is provided.

The final stage involves the design and implementation of the selected remedy. RCRA refers to this activity as the Corrective Measures Implementation or Corrective Design. The similar CERCLA effort is Remedial Design/Remedial Action.

An additional intermediate stage, indirectly addressed in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, will be implemented at the Rocky Flats Plant. An Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action stage will evaluate alternatives and select actions to serve as interim measures in the remediation of certain areas of the plant. Like final Proposed Plans, proposed Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action plans are reviewed and commented on by the public during a 60-day comment period.

Although RCRA, CERCLA, CHWA and the IAG provide the basis for the **Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan**, the plan is tailored to the needs of the community. Members of the public in the Denver metropolitan area contributed substantially to the development of the plan through an extensive community interview program.

Interviews with government officials, area business leaders, educational representatives, health professionals, interest groups, news media and local residents identified public concerns and expectations regarding cleanup of the plant. In addition, the interview participants

suggested community relations activities that would help the public become better informed about environmental cleanup at the plant and ensure early citizen involvement in the decision making process.

Public participation was also sought in defining the community in which the U.S. Department of Energy will concentrate its community relations efforts. The consensus among interview participants was that the community should be defined as metropolitan Denver, comprising Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Boulder and Douglas counties. Therefore, the focus of the plan is on these counties and the cities within them, including Denver, Boulder, Broomfield, Lakewood, Northglenn, Thornton, Westminster, Wheat Ridge, Arvada and Golden.

The ***Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*** establishes the U.S. Department of Energy's community relations objectives regarding environmental restoration, including environmental monitoring and waste management, at the Rocky Flats Plant and describes the planned mechanisms for meeting those objectives. Community relations initiatives concerning other plant activities, such as materials production and research and development, are outside the scope of this plan. The Rocky Flats Plant, where possible, will use this plan as a model when involving the public in those activities.

The U.S. Department of Energy is ultimately responsible for implementing a community relations program that complies with the applicable laws, regulations, guidance and policies. The U.S. Department of Energy's managing and operating contractor at the plant, EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc., will assist with implementation of the program at the direction of the U.S. Department of Energy. Since all community relations activities will result from a cooperative effort by the two entities, reference is made in this plan to the Rocky Flats Plant rather than to the U.S. Department of Energy specifically.

The remainder of the ***Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*** is organized as follows:

- Site Description
- Community Background
- Objectives
- Community Relations Activities

The first three sections provide the framework for the discussion of community relations activities, which are divided into two parts. The first part addresses the community relations activities required by federal law and established in the IAG. The second part sets forth additional community information and involvement initiatives that will be implemented in response to public comments on the IAG and as suggested during community interviews.

More information about the ***Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*** and the topics it addresses can be obtained from the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator:

Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator
Community Relations Division
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464, T130F
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464
(303) 966-6158

Additional information contacts for the U.S. Department of Energy, EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Colorado Department of Health, Congressional offices, state and local governments, environmental and citizen groups, medical and public health interests, businesses, educational interests, news media, and local citizens are listed in Appendix A.

B. Site Description

The Rocky Flats Plant is located in northern Jefferson County, Colorado, approximately 16 miles northwest of downtown Denver and seven to 10 miles from the communities of Boulder, Broomfield, Westminster, Arvada and Golden (Figure 1). The closest community, Leyden, is located approximately three miles to the south. The 384-acre plantsite is located within a restricted preserve of approximately 6550 acres, which serves as a buffer zone between the plant and the surrounding communities. The plant currently employs more than 7000 people.

The plant, located on the eastern edge of a geological bench known locally as Rocky Flats, is at an elevation of about 6000 feet. The rocky bench is about five miles wide in an east-west direction and flanks the eastern edge of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide is approximately 26 miles west of the plant.

The Rocky Flats Plant is directly upstream of two reservoirs used for municipal water supply, Great Western Reservoir and Standley Lake. Walnut Creek and Woman Creek are the two intermittent creeks that naturally drain the area from the plantsite into Great Western Reservoir and Standley Lake, respectively (Figure 2). Surface water in the drainages is collected and detained in holding ponds located within the plant's buffer zone. Water detention allows for water sampling, analysis and treatment, if necessary, prior to discharge offsite. Releases from holding ponds are controlled to ensure that the water conforms with all applicable standards for the protection of public health.

Walnut Creek drainage currently is diverted around Great Western Reservoir and discharged back into the creek east of the reservoir. Additionally, much of the Woman Creek drainage currently is intercepted by a dam on the plantsite and directed by pipeline into Walnut Creek upstream of the diversion around Great Western Reservoir.

Future plans call for the construction of a diversion canal to route water from Woman Creek around Standley Lake and for the replacement of Great Western Reservoir as a drinking water

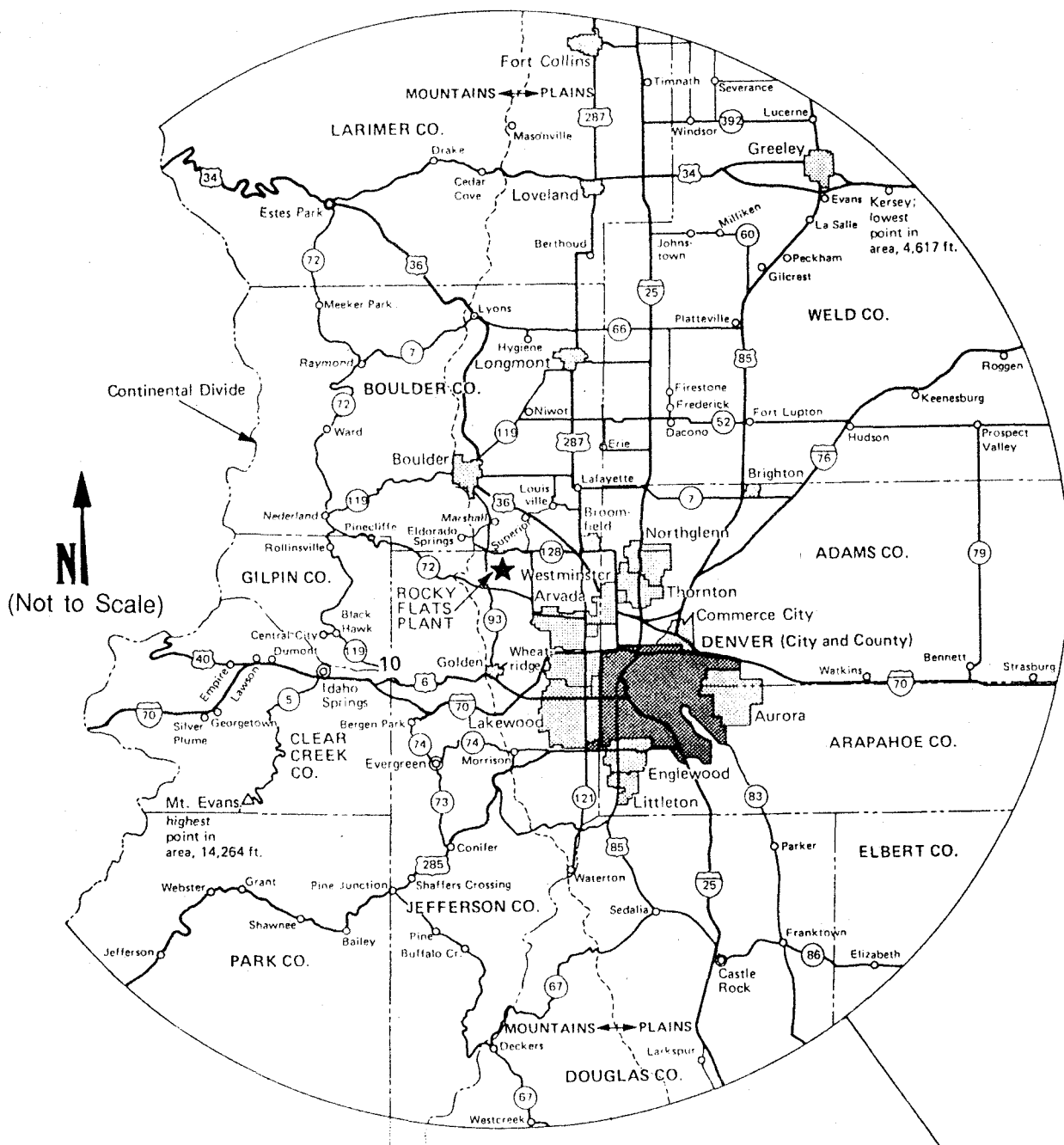
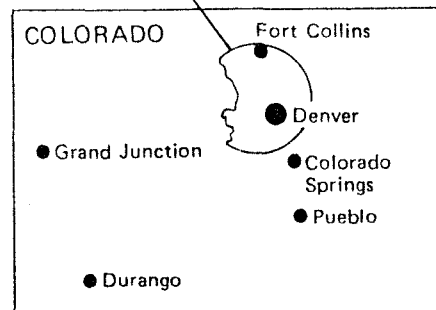


Figure 1

General Location of the Rocky Flats Plant



supply for nearby communities. These activities are designed to completely separate the Rocky Flats Plant from municipal drinking water supplies so that these supplies are protected if a major surface water runoff event occurs.

Plant History

The Rocky Flats Plant is a key facility in the federal government's nationwide nuclear weapons research, development and production complex. It supports the nuclear weapons program and other work related to national defense with unique processing capabilities for the fabrication of weapons components from plutonium, uranium, beryllium and stainless steel. The plant also plays a key role in the decommissioning and maintenance of nuclear weapons and would be instrumental in the implementation of any future arms reduction agreements.

The plutonium operations involve the use of high-precision equipment and techniques for metallurgical casting, rolling and forming operations; machining, joining and nondestructive testing; and chemical operations necessary for recovery of plutonium for reuse or storage.

Construction of the Rocky Flats Plant began in 1951, and initial operations occurred the following year. The plant was operated at that time by Dow Chemical U.S.A., a unit of the Dow Chemical Company, for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. When the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 dissolved the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, federal government responsibility for the plant was assigned to the Energy Research and Development Administration.

On July 1, 1975, Rockwell International assumed operation of the plant for the Energy Research and Development Administration. Two years later, the Energy Research and Development Administration was changed to the U.S. Department of Energy, the current federal agency responsible for the plant. EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc. took over the operating contract on January 1, 1990.

For many years, the plant used, produced and managed materials that would later be defined as hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants by CERCLA and as hazardous waste and hazardous constituents by RCRA. Some of these materials have been detected in air, water or soil at and near the site.

Throughout the plant's history, plant operations have incorporated safety controls to protect workers, the public and the environment. Nevertheless, some incidents occurred that resulted in onsite and offsite radioactive or hazardous materials contamination. Also, like many industries, the plant historically used accepted methods of disposal, such as shallow-land burial of certain materials, that would not meet today's standards. These areas are currently being remediated or are scheduled for remediation.

The first significant event of public interest was an explosion and fire that occurred on September 11, 1957, in one of the plutonium processing buildings, Building 771. The explosion of flammable vapors in the building contributed to a release of plutonium from the building. The U.S. Department of Energy estimated the total release of plutonium from the fire was 25,618 microcuries.

A second significant fire took place on May 11, 1969, in Buildings 776 and 777, also used for plutonium processing. Although the buildings suffered extensive damage, the filter systems remained operational, preventing a release such as occurred during the 1957 fire. The U.S. Department of Energy estimated that the fire released 856 microcuries of plutonium. After analyzing offsite vegetation samples, scientists concluded that the release was confined to the plantsite. Additionally, much of the release was attributed to contamination of the firefighters' shoes rather than to airborne emissions. Both fires brought about significant safety improvements in the plant's plutonium operations.

The U.S. Department of Energy's estimated releases from the two fires are reported in the April 1980 Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Rocky Flats Plant. Some critics, such as former Jefferson County Health Department director Dr. Carl Johnson, claim the estimates are too low. In *"The Public Health Impact of the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant in the Denver Area: A Case History with Recommendations,"* Dr. Johnson wrote that the 1957 explosion and fire "resulted in dispersion of an unknown but possibly large amount of plutonium throughout the Denver area. In addition to the loss of plutonium, americium and other radionuclides trapped on the filters, some 42 kilograms of plutonium were in the area of the fire, and +14.3 kilograms were not accounted for after the fire."

Environmental investigations of the sediments in Standley Lake and Great Western Reservoir were conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the 1970s and the Rocky Flats Plant in the 1980s. The investigations identified some residual plutonium deposited from the plant either through fugitive dust or waterborne releases that occurred primarily from the 1950s into the 1970s. Pollution control measures were later implemented to mitigate such sources of contamination.

Sediment studies conducted within the last 10 years have demonstrated that the contaminated sediment in the lakes is now buried by noncontaminated sediment and that the water quality has not been measurably affected. Nevertheless, the lakes will be investigated further as part of the plant's environmental restoration effort.

An area in the southeast corner of the plantsite, now known as the 903 Pad area, was a source of fugitive plutonium dust in the 1950s and 1960s. Waste drums, which were stored at these areas beginning in 1958, corroded over time, leaking hazardous and radioactive materials into the surrounding soil. After the drums were removed in 1967, winds resuspended and redeposited the same contaminated soil around the area, predominantly in an east and southeast direction.

Resuspension of plutonium contaminated soil from this area is considered the primary source of contamination currently detected in soils outside of the plant's eastern boundary. The offsite contamination areas are high priority sites for remedial investigation by the plant. In addition, where applicable, dust control procedures for onsite construction projects are followed to minimize the resuspension of plutonium particles and to mitigate any potential consequences.

The 903 Pad area was partially remediated through soil removal and subsequently covered with gravel and asphalt in 1969. Cleanup of the 903 Pad and surrounding areas is also a high priority within the entire environmental restoration program.

In May 1973, a tritium release was discovered by the Colorado Department of Health in a water sample taken from Walnut Creek, which flows into Great Western Reservoir. The release occurred in waste water as a result of the unanticipated presence of tritium in scrap metal shipped to the plant for recovery and reprocessing. The Rocky Flats Plant does not generally use tritium in any of its operations.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reported that approximately 60 curies of tritium reached the Great Western Reservoir and that the public health impacts were considered minimal. After the tritium incident, the plant improved its methods for detecting tritium and developed flood control ponds and an interceptor ditch to divert runoff water around the plantsite. Monthly water samples show that current tritium concentrations in Great Western Reservoir are not measurably different from tritium concentrations in drinking water supplies remote from the Rocky Flats Plant.

Rocky Flats also experienced problems in solidifying some waste from its solar evaporation ponds. The solar ponds were used from the mid-1950s to the early 1980s to treat industrial liquid waste at the plant. Sludges from the solar ponds, containing both hazardous and low-level radioactive waste, have been removed from time to time to implement repair work on the pond liners. Also, sludges have been and, in the future, will be removed as part of the closure of the ponds under RCRA.

Since 1985, sludges removed from the ponds have been mixed with Portland cement and solidified in blocks of sludge and cement, or "pondcrete." The plant discovered in 1988 that some of the pondcrete blocks had failed to solidify properly. A complete inspection of all blocks was initiated, as was the remixing of nonsolidified blocks. Public health and safety were not threatened by the pondcrete problems. The pondcrete eventually will be shipped to the Nevada Test Site for disposal.

Superfund Designation and Environmental Restoration

As the nation became more environmentally aware in the 1970s and 1980s, the U.S. Department of Energy undertook several initiatives to improve safety and environmental management at its nuclear facilities. Among these was the establishment of the Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program in 1984. The program was designed to fulfill the U.S. Department of Energy's commitment to environmental compliance with new state and federal requirements and to set environmental management priorities at U.S. Department of Energy sites.

In April 1986, the U.S. Department of Energy completed the **Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program, Phase I: Installation Assessment** for the Rocky Flats Plant, which investigated 80 potential environmental problems and identified areas, both onsite and offsite, that qualified for inclusion on the National Priorities List established by CERCLA. These areas included burial trenches, old landfills, out-of-service waste tanks and process lines, surface deposits and fuel or solvent spills.

In July 1986, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health entered into a Compliance Agreement that defined roles and established milestones for environmental operations and remedial investigations at the Rocky Flats Plant. In accordance with the 1986 Compliance Agreement, the U.S. Department of Energy identified 178 individual hazardous substance sites, which are distinct land areas where hazardous substances are or may be present. The plant was placed on the National Priority List in September 1989.

The Interagency Agreement, which replaces the 1986 Compliance Agreement, reflects new requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and further clarifies cleanup priorities. The U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health signed the IAG on January 22, 1991.

An attachment to the IAG lists hazardous substances used at the plant that have been released or that could be released to the environment. The identified substances include radionuclides, metals, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds and miscellaneous materials.

The containment of these substances is of concern to the plant, federal and state regulators and the public because of their potential harmful effects to humans and to flora and fauna in the area. The potential effects of the substances may include cancer, biological mutations and/or fetal malformations. The IAG list of hazardous substances is included in this document as Appendix B.

Plutonium-239,-240, the primary radionuclide of concern at the plant, has been detected in elevated concentrations east of the plant and onsite as described above. Particles of plutonium-239,-240 emit alpha radiation, which can barely penetrate the skin's surface and can be completely stopped by a sheet of paper. However, the particles can be extremely toxic if inhaled, allowing the internal tissues to be exposed and damaged. Hence plutonium-contaminated areas are among those that will be evaluated for remediation. Additionally, plutonium operations are performed according to detailed technical procedures and are continuously monitored in an effort to ensure worker and public safety and protection of the environment.

Groundwater contamination has been detected onsite in the areas known as the 881 Hillside; the 903 Pad, Mound and East Trenches Areas; the Solar Ponds; the present landfill and the West Spray Field (Figure 3). Common industrial volatile organic compounds, including the solvents trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethane, and their biological degradation products account for most of the contamination. These volatile organic compounds are suspected or known to have cancer-causing effects in laboratory animals at parts per billion levels.

The plant discontinued use of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene in the mid-1970s. Carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethane are the currently used solvents. More detailed information about these contaminants can be found in the ***Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program, Phase I: Installation Assessment*** mentioned previously.

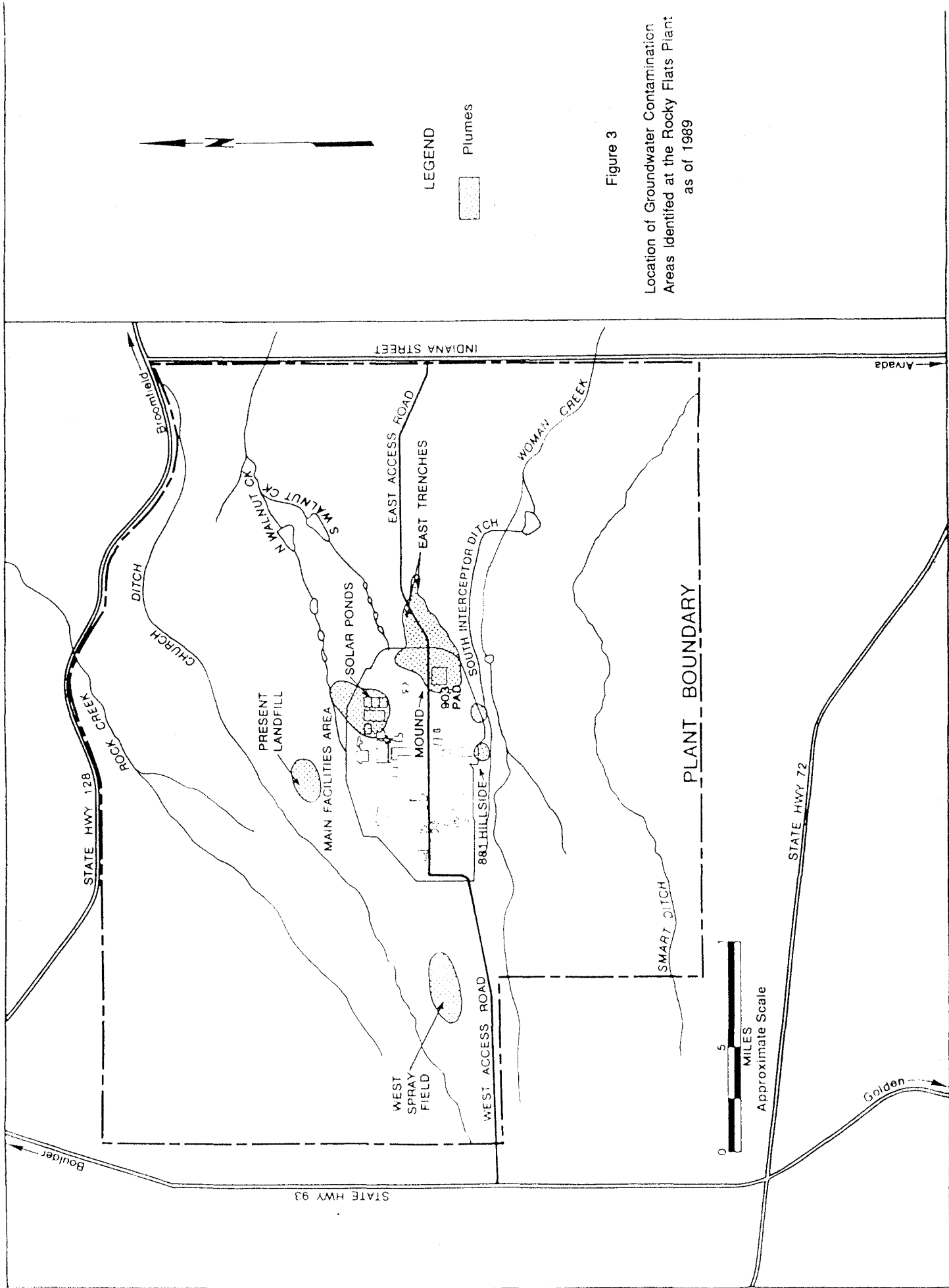


Figure 3
Location of Groundwater Contamination
Areas Identified at the Rocky Flats Plant:
as of 1989

Extensive environmental monitoring of the site presently seems to indicate that the groundwater contamination has not migrated beyond the plant's boundaries. The groundwater monitoring program has continued to be an important part of the overall plant monitoring effort since 1960. The Rocky Flats Plant had installed 193 monitoring wells through 1987, and another 153 wells were added onsite in 1989 (Figure 4). Several more were added in 1990, bringing the total number of groundwater monitoring wells to 371.

Of the 371 wells, 259 are routinely monitored to assess groundwater quality and to understand the chemistry and movement of water beneath the surface. The plant is currently evaluating the older remaining wells to determine whether any should be abandoned or replaced.

The IAG, which sets forth the activities and schedules for environmental restoration at the plant, organizes the individual hazardous substance sites into 16 larger areas, termed operable units (OUs). The OUs are ranked and assigned schedules according to cleanup priority. The schedule provides for interim remedial action at several of the OUs while investigations continue in support of final remedial action. The 16 operable units are designated as follows:

- OU 1 881 Hillside Areas
- OU 2 903 Pad, Mound and East Trenches Areas
- OU 3 Offsite Releases
- OU 4 Solar Ponds
- OU 5 Woman Creek
- OU 6 Walnut Creek
- OU 7 Present Landfill
- OU 8 700 Area
- OU 9 Original Process Waste Lines
- OU 10 Other Outside Closures
- OU 11 West Spray Field
- OU 12 400/800 Area
- OU 13 100 Area
- OU 14 Radioactive Sites
- OU 15 Inside Building Closures
- OU 16 Low-Priority Sites

The IAG provides milestones for the activities and documentation requirements for CERCLA and RCRA remediation of the 16 operable units. The milestone schedules currently extend into August 2001.

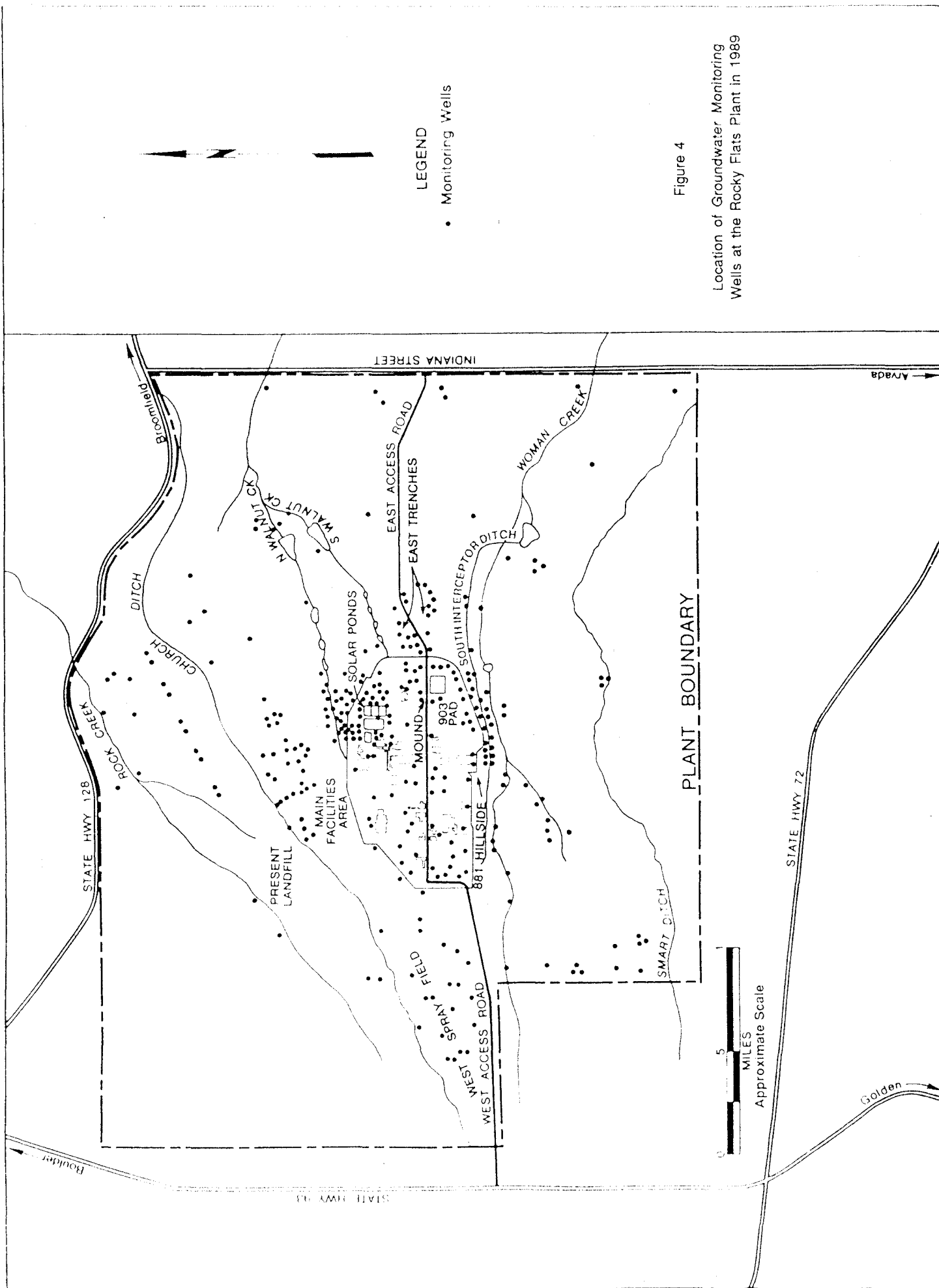


Figure 4

Location of Groundwater Monitoring
Wells at the Rocky Flats Plant in 1989

Another agreement was executed by the U.S. Department of Energy and the state of Colorado in June 1989. The Agreement in Principle provides for the transfer of technical and financial support from the U.S. Department of Energy to the state for environmental oversight, monitoring, remediation, emergency response and health-related activities. The agreement also provides for the accelerated cleanup of areas of the plant where contamination may pose an imminent health or environmental danger.

C. Community Background

Community Profile

Located 16 miles northwest of downtown Denver, Colorado, the Rocky Flats Plant is on the fringe of a highly populated metropolitan area. The 1990 estimated population within a 50-mile radius of the plant is approximately 1.9 million. The cities closest to the plant, Broomfield, Westminster and Arvada, have grown substantially since it was built in 1951, greatly increasing the population within a 10- to 20-mile radius of the plant.

Residential development within a five-mile radius of the plant, measured from the center of the plant's developed area, is minimal according to a 1989 population study conducted by the Denver Regional Council of Governments. The study, which covered Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Boulder and Douglas counties, found that the population within three miles of the plant is approximately 50. Within this area are ranches that produce crops, raise cattle and breed and train horses. Close to 9000 people live within five miles of the plant, primarily near Standley Lake. There is significant residential development north, east and south of Standley Lake. Approximately 310,000 people live within a 10-mile radius of the plant.

Current commercial development within five miles of the plant includes several research and development and light industrial businesses located directly south of the plant along State Highway 72. The developed area along Highway 72 comprises about 150 acres and includes a section named the Rocky Flats Industrial Park. A gravel operation is located on the northwest edge of the plant's buffer zone along State Highway 93. In addition, the Jefferson County Airport is located nearly five miles to the northeast (Figure 5). The largest concentration of industrial use land within 10 miles of the plant includes Coors Brewery, which is located eight miles south of the plant in Golden.

Future land use planning for the area includes the Jefferson Center Comprehensive Development Plan. The plan calls for the commercial and residential development of approximately 18,000 acres to the immediate west and south of the plant along Highways 93 and 72. The development would extend west into Coal Creek Canyon and south to approximately West 60th Avenue.

The area within a two to three-mile radius of the plant is primarily undeveloped rangeland. Land within a 10-mile radius is used for a variety of purposes, including grazing cattle; raising horses; growing crops such as wheat, barley and hay; residential development; and commercial activities.

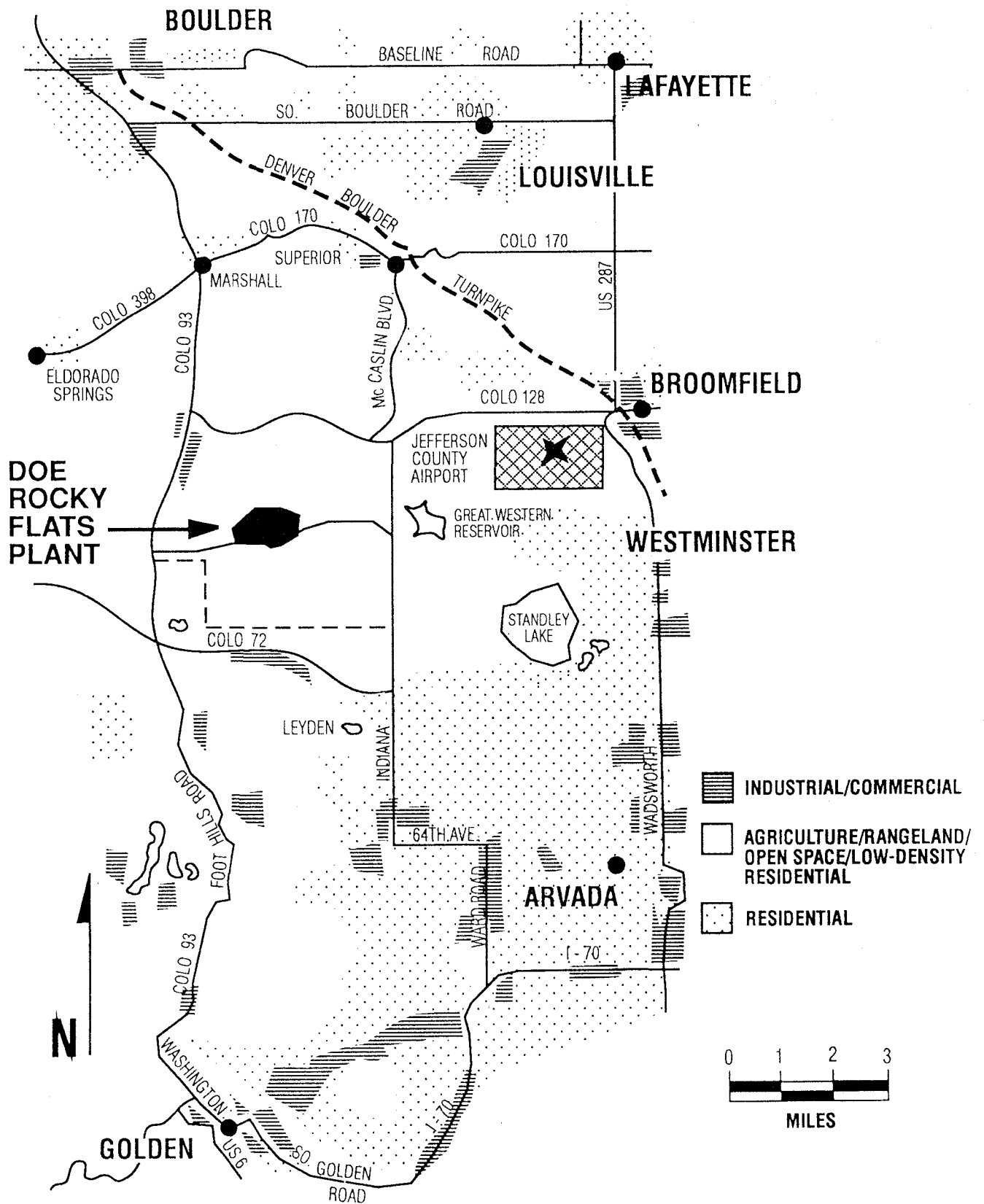


Figure 5

Current Land Use in the Vicinity of Rocky Flats

The plant is near proposed alignments for the northwestern segment of a beltway around Denver. A tollroad proposed by the W-470 Authority would pass along the western boundary of the plant. Earlier controversy over the tollroad was alleviated by the Authority's decision to withdraw plans for the road to pass along the eastern boundary of the plant.

Alternative proposals to the tollroad involve upgrading existing highways, including State Highway 93. The most recent alternative—the Northwest Parkway—is proposed as part of a regional transportation package that must be approved by the legislature and the voters in the six-county Denver metropolitan area. This alternative includes stringent land use restrictions and open space requirements.

No decision has been made on the various options for beltway development. However, none of the options would preclude future development near the plant.

Ninety-three public schools are located within 10 miles of the Rocky Flats Plant, half of which are to the southeast. The school closest to the plant, Witt Elementary School on W. 104th Drive in Westminster, is approximately five miles away. The closest day care center is Happy Valley Childrens Ranch, which is more than five miles from the plant near Indiana Street and West 64th Avenue. This area also includes four major hospitals, which are located in Louisville, Westminster and Boulder.

The closest recreational area is Standley Lake, which is approximately five miles from the plant. The lake is used primarily for boating and picnicking. Other small parks are found in the communities within a 10-mile radius of the plant.

In 1988, the Rocky Flats Plant was the fifth largest manufacturing employer in the Denver metropolitan area, with Rockwell International employing almost 5400 people. With a total payroll of more than \$227.16 million, the plant contributed significantly to the local economy. In 1989, the plant's economic impacts on the Denver area and the state of Colorado totalled \$823.38 million and \$980.23 million, respectively.

As a whole, the citizens in the communities surrounding the Rocky Flats Plant are generally knowledgeable about the plant, its mission and the associated environmental issues. This level of knowledge is attributed primarily to the plant's proximity to a large population center and the significant amount of local news media attention given to plant issues and events, both historically and currently. During the community interview process, most participants cited the news media as their primary source of information about the plant in the past.

The Rocky Flats Plant recognizes that, in the past, the community lacked information from the plant directly, resulting in public distrust and frustration about not having a role in shaping policy concerning plant activities. This sentiment was expressed by nearly all of the community interview participants, who asked for improved public access to information and involvement with the plant and its regulators in the environmental restoration process.

Clearly, more information needs to be made available by the plant to facilitate effective public participation in decisions about plant activities, and the information should be understandable to both technical and nontechnical audiences. Additionally, the Rocky Flats Plant needs to focus on

ways to encourage citizen input and dialogue between plant officials and the public regarding environmental issues.

Chronology of Community Involvement

Because of the proximity of the Rocky Flats Plant to a major metropolitan area, growing public interest over the years has focused on operations and activities that could affect public health and the environment. The 1957 and 1969 fires concerned the surrounding communities, as did the detection of tritium in Great Western Reservoir in 1973. The discovery of elevated levels of plutonium in the sediments of Great Western Reservoir and Standley Lake early in the 1970s caused further public fear and interest in plant activities.

During the early years of operation, however, the public was uninformed about the plant and the work that took place there. Some community interview participants who lived in the area when the plant was built reflected on the feelings of anticipation and pride that followed the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's selection of Rocky Flats as the location for its new facility. They also reflected on an ensuing "shroud of secrecy" regarding plant operations that was accepted by much of the community in the early years as necessary for the protection of national security.

As the 1970s approached, anti-war and anti-nuclear groups began to form and to question publicly the need for and practices of the nation's nuclear weapons facilities. By the end of the decade, Rocky Flats was the site of many peace and anti-nuclear demonstrations, some of which drew thousands of participants. The Boulder Daily Camera reported that the largest gathering of protesters at the plant occurred on October 15, 1983, when more than 12,000 demonstrators attempted to encircle the plant.

Rocky Flats was also the site of a pro-nuclear rally held on August 26, 1979, to promote the continued development of nuclear weapons and nuclear power. According to the Denver Post, the rally attracted close to 15,000 supporters.

The demonstrations and their coverage in the media served to raise concerns among citizens in the communities surrounding the plant. The public sought detailed information about plant operations and their potential effects on public health and the environment. Monthly meetings were established by the U.S. Department of Energy and the state in 1972 to share and compare environmental monitoring data.

Also, many health and environmental studies were conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the state, nearby municipalities, universities, national laboratories and state-appointed citizen committees.

On March 1, 1979, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development began requiring purchasers of homes within a 10-mile radius of the Rocky Flats Plant to sign a disclosure statement if the sale was financed through the Federal Housing Administration. The disclosure statement made home buyers aware that some portions of the land in the area exhibited varying levels of plutonium contamination and that the contamination was below a level of concern to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The statement also addressed the existence of the

Colorado Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Rocky Flats. The disclosure statement requirement was in effect until June 1982.

Special citizen committees were formed by Colorado officials to consider public concerns and to provide information about the plant to area residents. The first of these groups was created in December 1974 by then-Governor Richard Lamm and Congressman Tim Wirth, hence termed the Lamm-Wirth Rocky Flats Task Force. The task force recommended the formation of an independent citizens' monitoring committee to continually review plant operations. The Rocky Flats Monitoring Committee served this function from 1976 until 1981.

The Lamm-Wirth Rocky Flats Task Force also recommended that the U.S. Department of Energy develop a long-range utilization study of the plant. Lamm and Wirth then appointed a third citizens' panel, the Blue Ribbon Citizens' Committee, in 1981 to oversee the study. The Rocky Flats Monitoring Committee was reconvened in 1986 and served until 1987, when newly elected Governor Roy Romer and Congressman David Skaggs replaced it with the current 11-member Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council.

In 1975, a lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Energy and a former Rocky Flats Plant operating contractor was filed in U.S. District Court by adjacent landowners to the east of the plant boundary. The state of Colorado and Jefferson County were later added to the list of defendants.

The lawsuit alleged that the landowners were prevented from developing their property because of airborne contamination from the 903 Pad area. Although the U.S. District Court judge concluded that the levels of radioactivity were not significant enough to restrict land use, the case was settled out of court in 1985.

Radioactivity levels throughout the landowners' property were within the proposed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standard of 40 disintegrations per gram per minute. In the settlement agreement, however, the U.S. Department of Energy consented to remediate the land to within the state's construction standard of 2 disintegrations per gram per minute. This remediation is currently underway. The settlement agreement also included the transfer of more than 800 acres of land to Jefferson County and the City of Broomfield for future expansion of Great Western Reservoir and for open space and recreational uses.

Much public controversy arose from the testing in 1987 of an incinerator for reducing the volume of liquid and solid low-level radioactive mixed and hazardous waste. Again, the public's concern was the potential for environmental contamination as a result of plant activities, specifically incineration.

In June 1989, a federal raid, involving the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Department of Justice, generated nationwide attention. The purpose of the raid was to look into allegations of mismanagement and negligent and criminal practices. In August 1989, a federal grand jury was convened to determine if any laws had been violated. As of this writing, the investigation is still underway, and no indictments have been issued. However, the investigation precipitated more questions and concerns in the community about the plant and its operations.

Also in June 1989, the Secretary of Energy, Admiral James Watkins, dispatched a Special Assignment Team to independently evaluate the plant's operations and practices. The team, known as the Tiger Team, assessed the plant's environmental conditions and recommended corrective actions in August 1989. The Rocky Flats Plant responded to the assessment in July 1990 by issuing a Corrective Action Plan for implementation of the Tiger Team's recommendations.

On December 1, 1989, the Secretary of Energy announced that the annual plutonium operations curtailment for inventory purposes would continue until further notice so that operational deficiencies could be addressed. The plant plans a phased resumption of plutonium operations on a building-by-building basis following procedural and equipment upgrades. Secretary Watkins vowed that resumption would occur only when it was safe to do so.

Through the years, the Rocky Flats Plant responded to public interest in its activities in a variety of ways. The plant began providing its environmental monitoring data to the news media in 1960 and held the first news media tour of the plant in 1963. A speakers bureau was introduced in 1967, offering presentations by plant workers to groups in the Denver area. Public tours of the plant were initiated in 1975 to increase community awareness about plant operations and safety procedures. Also, an onsite Visitor Education Center was completed in 1985.

Currently, the Rocky Flats Plant is responding to the public's high-level of interest with several information and involvement initiatives. Through an established tour program, federal, state and local elected officials, community groups, the media and the public visit the plant on a regular basis. Two oversight groups, the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (Conway Board) and the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Facility Safety (Ahearne Committee), also visit the site regularly to evaluate operations and issue recommendations concerning safety and environmental compliance. In 1990, the plant hosted close to 1000 visitors.

An active speakers bureau offers presentations by plant personnel to groups in the area upon request. During 1990, Rocky Flats Plant speakers were invited to address more than 5100 people in 105 community groups and schools.

The Rocky Flats Plant also places documents in five public information repositories in the Denver area where the public can review historical and current information about the plant. In 1990, more than 300 people used the U.S. Department of Energy Public Reading Room, which is located at the Front Range Community College Library in Westminster, Colorado.

Present holdings at the U.S. Department of Energy Public Reading Room include unclassified technical and environmental reports, plant handbooks and manuals, oversight reports, newsletters and newspaper articles. In 1990, more than 3000 documents were added to the reading room. The other information repositories are maintained by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Colorado Department of Health, the Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council and the U.S. Department of Energy at the Freedom of Information Office in Washington, DC.

The Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council holds a public meeting each month at Front Range Community College to discuss plant activities. The plant actively participates in these meetings, providing presentations and written materials and answering questions from the council and the public. The plant also participates in regular information meetings with other interested groups, including the area municipalities and local businesses.

In addition to these mechanisms for involving the public in plant activities, the plant conducts public meetings to answer questions, to clarify issues and to receive citizen comments and recommendations. In 1990, the Rocky Flats Plant held eight public meetings and participated in 15 others.

The plant generates fact sheets, brochures and news releases on a routine basis and disseminates them to the news media and the public. Also, the plant responds to written and telephone requests for information from organizations and individuals in Colorado and around the country on a daily basis. These activities and others are described in more detail later in this plan.

Key Community Concerns

The ***Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*** is intended to respond to public concerns expressed during the community interview process, at public meetings, in written comments and letters and during informal discussions. The Rocky Flats Plant conducted 68 community interviews with federal, state and local officials; business leaders; educational representatives; health professionals; interest groups; news media; and local residents.

The participants were asked to identify their main concerns about the plant and their expectations regarding its cleanup. They were also asked to identify ways that the plant could more effectively inform them of environmental restoration activities and involve them in the decision making process. The ***Community Interview Plan***, including the questions asked during the interviews, is Appendix C. The community concerns are divided into five categories: Health Effects, Environmental Issues, Economic Issues, Public Information and Involvement Needs and Defense Policy Considerations.

Health Effects. Many interview participants expressed concern about the potential health risks to workers and area residents posed by day-to-day plant operations, both past and present, and by offsite contamination. Some citizens feared the long-term effects of low levels of radiation from the plant as well as the cumulative effects of releases. Participants cited the local controversy over the plant's use of a waste incinerator as evidence of public concern about health effects.

One participant said that the federal government was downgrading the safety standards for nuclear materials despite the lack of scientific understanding of radiation and its health effects. Another wondered about the effects the plant would have on the health of future generations born of past or current area residents. Other interview participants thought that the perceived health risks were overstated and were not concerned about effects from day-to-day plant operations.

The potential for a fire, an explosion or a hazardous or radioactive materials transportation accident was listed as a concern by several citizens. Some referred to the fires of 1957 and 1969 as events that could have long-term health effects on the area population and expressed concern that similar incidents could happen in the future. Some interview participants said that the plant was reluctant to release health statistics, which served to heighten public fears.

Environmental Issues. Citizens expressed concern about the potential environmental impacts of the plant within the plant boundaries and in the surrounding communities. Some feared that contaminated ground water from the plantsite will migrate offsite and into public drinking water supplies. Others are concerned that contamination from the plant will make its way into Great Western Reservoir and Standley Lake.

Another environmental concern voiced by members of the community is that environmental restoration activities will cause the resuspension of plutonium dust in the air, exposing remediation workers and the public to its toxic effects. A few citizens wondered about the effects of plant operations and contamination on wildlife and livestock on and near the facility.

Several interview participants stated emphatically that environmental restoration should take priority over production at the plant. However, other citizens expressed concern that, if production activities were permanently halted, the plant would discontinue cleanup efforts and leave the site in its current condition.

In considering the environmental restoration effort specifically, citizens disagreed on the level of remediation that should or could be accomplished with the available technologies. Some community members wanted the site to be restored to its original state, while others suggested that cleanup should strike a balance among technical, political and financial considerations. Others wondered who would make the determination during remediation that the site is clean enough and how the determination would be made.

Most interview participants agreed that the site should be cleaned up, although some wondered if the technologies available are adequate. Others questioned whether the high cost of cleanup was justifiable, suggesting that the site be stabilized and declared a "national sacrifice zone."

Economic Issues. A wide range of economic issues were raised during the interviews, including adequacy of funding for cleanup, the negative economic effects to the community if the plant is not cleaned up and the negative economic effects of plant closure.

Several citizens expressed concern that, despite the U.S. Department of Energy's commitment to environmental restoration of the site, future funding necessary to complete the effort will be scarce and inadequate. The lack of adequate funding for effective state and federal regulatory oversight was also cited as a concern.

Some community members, particularly within a few miles of the plant, feared the negative economic effects of a decision not to remediate the site. A few nearby citizens stated that property values have already decreased because of public perceptions of health risks associated

with proximity to the plant. They said that if the plant is not cleaned up, property in the area will continue to lose its worth, and future development around the plant will suffer. One person spoke of difficulty in securing bank financing for development in the area because of the perceived risks.

Other negative economic effects that are of concern to many community members are those associated with permanent closure of the plant. Citizens recognize the economic contribution of the plant and its large workforce to the Denver area, and several interview participants expressed concern about large worker layoffs and the indirect effects on area businesses.

Public Information and Involvement Needs. Comments received by the Rocky Flats Plant indicate that, although communications between the plant and the public have improved within the last two years, more needs to be done to encourage and to provide opportunities for public participation in decisions concerning the plant, particularly concerning cleanup. Topics discussed during community interviews included the adequacy, timeliness and credibility of information provided about the plant; the availability of information in lay language; and the methods of gathering public ideas and suggestions for plant activities.

Many interview participants expressed discouragement in trying to obtain credible information about the plant, noting that information accessibility has improved recently. Others complained that the public lacks balanced information because of the various biases held by the agencies, organizations and individuals producing the information. Several members of the public questioned the honesty and accuracy of the plant's reports of past accidents and incidents, such as the 1957 and 1969 fires. Still others are frustrated by delays in receiving requested information due to agency approval processes.

The need for fully independent oversight of plant activities was identified by several people interviewed. Some suggested that this oversight be provided by a nongovernmental entity, while others recommended the use of a governmental agency with no ties to the U.S. Department of Energy. In either case, the interview participants were adamant that any completely credible information would have to come from a fully independent source.

Several interview participants requested that the plant produce more information in a manner that is understandable to nontechnical audiences. They said that much of the fear and distrust among segments of the public results from a lack of understanding of plant activities, problems and corrective actions.

Some interview participants offered suggestions regarding ways to encourage more meaningful dialogue with the public at public meetings and hearings. One participant offered ideas on how to set up meeting rooms in ways that are more conducive to public participation. Another recommended various meeting formats and presentation styles for improved communication.

Many of the interview participants said that open identification and discussion of all major issues, along with more opportunities for public involvement and a citizen dispute resolution process, would serve to improve the plant's credibility and its relationship with the public.

Participants also said that plant officials need to be proactive rather than reactive in its communications with the public about potentially controversial issues.

Defense Policy Considerations. Many questions exist in the community regarding the future of the Rocky Flats Plant. Discussions of moving plant operations elsewhere, coupled with the plant's recent proposal to build a new plutonium recovery building, have left both opponents and proponents of the plant wondering about its future.

The need for continued nuclear weapons production and maintenance is questioned and even refuted by some members of the community. Others view the plant as playing a necessary role in maintaining national security and favor relocation only when another facility is prepared to replace its function.

Much of the public does not delineate between national defense policy, which is determined by Congress and the President, and the U.S. Department of Energy policy designed to accomplish the mission defined by the above entities. Additionally, citizens generally lack information on how to participate in the policy making process and how decisions are made regarding the plant's production mission and budget requirements.

D. Objectives

The activities outlined in the *Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan* are designed to increase the public's level of understanding of the environmental restoration program and to enhance the community's role in decision making. The community concerns identified in the previous section provide the basis for many of the activities.

- **Enhance Public Knowledge.** The community interview process demonstrated that citizens in the area generally understand the Rocky Flats Plant's mission. However, a lack of nontechnical information about plant activities has raised public concern, particularly regarding environmental contamination and public and worker health and safety.

The plant will respond to the public's need for information, particularly concerning cleanup issues, by developing fact sheets and citizen guides on topics of interest to the public, issuing news releases and periodic updates on cleanup activities and providing plant tours. Also, the plant will offer a speakers bureau to area organizations and schools and will conduct an internal communications program for plant employees. Several information repositories will be maintained for public review of environmental restoration documents.

The plant will offer briefings on environmental restoration and related topics to businesses, interest groups, oversight committees and government officials and agencies, and one-on-one discussions with interested members of the community will be encouraged as an effective means of responding to citizen questions and concerns. Additionally, a Community Relations

Plan Information Coordinator at the plant will be available to respond to all citizen requests for environmental restoration information.

- **Encourage Public Involvement.** Comments received from members of the community indicate that they want more of a role in decisions about cleanup activities. Increased availability of technical and nontechnical information, coupled with frequent opportunities for public input, will provide for meaningful public involvement in environmental efforts at the plant. The plant will provide numerous public information and public comment meetings throughout the cleanup process as well as small workshops and availability sessions.

Responsiveness summaries, in which responses are provided for public comments on documents, will be prepared and made available by the plant after each public comment period. The responsiveness summaries will ensure the consideration of public comments and will describe their incorporation into the document under review.

- **Provide a Forum for Resolution of Community Concerns.** Cooperative efforts to address environmental remediation issues at the Rocky Flats Plant will provide a framework for the resolution of community concerns arising from differences in opinion and technical approach. By bringing the community into the cleanup process in the early stages of decision making, all groups involved will better understand the challenges and options that must be factored into a viable solution. The plant will establish a Technical Review Group, comprising representatives of federal and state regulators, local governments and interest groups, to offer input in the early stages of planning for cleanup.
- **Meet RCRA, CERCLA and IAG Requirements.** Through implementation of the *Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*, the plant will meet all community relations requirements of RCRA, CERCLA and the IAG. The plan will be revised, if necessary, to address any new community concerns expressed during environmental remedial design and construction activities. Also, the plan will be revised, if necessary, to meet changing needs of the community or to comply with the community relations requirements of new or amended regulations. Community interviews may be held, if appropriate, to identify changes in the information and involvement needs of the community.

E. Community Relations Activities

Many of the community relations activities outlined in this section are based on requirements set forth in CERCLA, RCRA and the IAG. Additional activities reflect suggestions offered by the public during the community interview process. All of these activities are designed to bring the community into the environmental restoration process through meaningful exchange of information and ideas.

Required Activities

The Rocky Flats Plant will implement the required community relations activities as follows:

- **Information Repositories.** Information repositories are established to ensure public access to environmental restoration documentation. Five information repositories currently are maintained at:
 - the U.S. Department of Energy Public Reading Room at Front Range Community College Library, Westminster;
 - the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII Superfund Records Center, Denver;
 - the Colorado Department of Health, Denver;
 - the Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council, Golden; and
 - The U.S. Department of Energy Freedom of Information Office, Washington, DC.

Addresses, telephone numbers and hours of operation are provided in Appendix D.

The IAG identifies the types of documents that must be sent to the information repositories upon their release. Other materials may be made available to the public upon request. All of the information repositories contain the types of documents listed below as required. In addition, the U.S. Department of Energy Public Reading Room has a wealth of historical information about the plant.

The types of information repository documents required by the IAG are as follows:

- RCRA Facility Investigation/CERCLA Remedial Investigation Workplans (Draft and Final);
- RCRA Facility Investigation/CERCLA Remedial Investigation Reports (Draft, All Phases and Final);
- RCRA Corrective Measures Study/CERCLA Feasibility Study Reports (Draft, All Phases and Final);
- CERCLA Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Draft and Final);
- Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plans and Decision Documents (Draft, Proposed and Final);
- Responsiveness Summaries;
- RCRA Corrective Action Decisions/CERCLA Records of Decisions (Draft and Final);
- RCRA Corrective/CERCLA Remedial Design Plans;
- RCRA Corrective Design/CERCLA Remedial Design Workplans;
- Community Relations Plans;
- Sampling and Analysis Plans;
- Plan for Prevention of Contaminant Dispersion;
- Background Study Plan;
- Treatability Study Plan;
- Workplan to Implement Discharge Limits for Radionuclides;
- Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Implementation Document; and
- Certification of Completion;
- Historical Release Report;

- Monthly Progress Reports;
- Health and Safety Plan;
- Baseline Risk Assessment Technical Memoranda;
- RCRA Corrective Measures Study/CERCLA Feasibility Study Technical Memoranda;
- RCRA Facility Investigation/CERCLA Remedial Investigation Workplan Technical Memoranda; and
- Priority Proposal for Operable Units No. 3,5,6,8,12,13,14,15 and 16.

In addition, the following documents and types of documents will be available for public review at the information repositories:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act/Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act;
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments;
- Colorado Hazardous Waste Act;
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan;
- Interagency Agreement;
- Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook;
- Fact Sheets;
- News Releases;
- Environmental Restoration Update; and
- Other Relevant Laws and Guidance Documents.

The Rocky Flats Plant will continue to explore options for enhancing public access to information at the repositories, such as the establishment of additional repositories and implementation of a computerized system for remote access to information. The plant will evaluate the information repositories on an annual basis, assessing the level of public use, possible improvements to information access and their cost implications, if any, and the availability of funding for the repositories.

- **Administrative Record.** Copies of the administrative record, which is the information that supports the selection of a response action, will be available to the public for review throughout the environmental restoration process. Administrative record files for documents undergoing public review and comment will be available during and after the respective public comment periods. Administrative record files on sitewide activities and Operable Unit No. 4, the Solar Evaporation Ponds, are currently available at the information repositories listed above and in Appendix D, with the exception of the U.S. Department of Energy Freedom of Information Office in Washington, DC.

Copies of the administrative record will be available on microfiche at the information repositories listed in Appendix D, with the exception of the U.S. Department of Energy Freedom of Information Office as stated above. Copies will be available for public review after normal business hours at the U.S. Department of Energy Public Reading Room at the Front Range Community College Library. An up-to-date index of the administrative record and a listing of its locations will be placed in any information repository established in the future.

The Rocky Flats Plant will update the administrative record at least quarterly. An index of documents in the complete administrative record will be included with each update.

- **Mailing List.** The Rocky Flats Plant will maintain a mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in receiving information about the plant and will share the list with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health. The list will be used for the dissemination of items such as notices of public meetings, news releases, fact sheets and the Environmental Restoration Update. Mailing list additions, changes and deletions will be made upon request to the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator at the following address and telephone number:

Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator
Community Relations Division
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464, T130F
Golden, Colorado 80401-0464
(303)966-6158

- **News Releases.** The Rocky Flats Plant will periodically issue news releases about environmental restoration activities to the news media and interested citizen groups. Typical topics addressed in a news release could include the beginning of a public comment period on an environmental restoration document, the selection of a remedial action for an operable unit or the start-up or completion of a cleanup project.

The plant will maintain a list of interested groups to whom news releases pertaining to IAG activities will be sent via facsimile transceiver concurrently with dissemination to the news media. For any organizations that do not have the technology to receive facsimiles, the news releases will be sent through regular mail. Interested groups can be included on the news releases list by contacting the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator.

- **Public Meetings.** The Rocky Flats Plant, along with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health, will hold public information meetings at least quarterly. The public information meetings will be held to review the status of significant current and planned permitting and cleanup activities performed under RCRA and CERCLA. The public information meetings will provide opportunities for citizens to ask questions and to offer comments and suggestions.

In addition to the regular public information meetings, other meetings concerning environmental restoration progress and compliance with the IAG will be scheduled as needed and as determined by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Colorado Department of Health.

At least one public meeting will be held during the public comment period for each Proposed Remedial Action Plan and Proposed Interim Remedial Action Plan and concomitant draft RCRA

permit or RCRA permit modification. Meetings on Proposed Plans will be held by the Rocky Flats Plant. Meetings on draft RCRA permits will be held by the Colorado Department of Health.

A Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision will document the selection of a remedial action. Any proposed amendments to the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision, which would be brought about by changes in the actual remedial action, will be available for public review and comment. The Rocky Flats Plant will provide an opportunity for a public meeting during the public comment period on a proposed amendment to the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision.

Following completion of each remedial design and before remedial action begins, the Rocky Flats Plant will provide a public briefing on the planned remedial action. The briefings will be provided for all Corrective Designs and Remedial Designs/Remedial Actions. For Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Actions, briefings will be held unless otherwise stipulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health.

For Class 2 or Class 3 modifications to a RCRA corrective action permit, the party requesting the modification, either the U.S. Department of Energy or the Colorado Department of Health, will hold a public comment period and meeting.

A display advertisement announcing each public meeting held by the Rocky Flats Plant will be placed in, at a minimum, a major daily newspaper in the Denver area. Also, a direct mail notice will be sent to each person and organization on the plant's mailing list. Finally, a news release about the meeting will be sent to major radio and television stations in the areas with significant interest.

The Rocky Flats Plant will determine the locations of public meetings in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health. Based on citizen recommendations made during the community interview process, most public meetings will be held on weekday (Monday through Thursday) evenings in the communities near the plant, including Arvada, Broomfield and Westminster, provided adequate facilities are available.

Public meetings may be held periodically in or near the cities of Denver, Boulder, Golden, Thornton and Northglenn to consider issues of general interest or of particular interest to those cities. Possible meeting locations are listed in Appendix D.

Each public meeting held for the purpose of taking public comment will be transcribed by a court reporter. Transcripts will be placed in the information repositories for public review as soon as they are available to the Rocky Flats Plant and will be made a part of the administrative record. Additional copies of transcripts will be available to interested individuals upon written request to the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator.

In developing formats for public meetings, the plant will continually look for ways to improve information dissemination and interaction with the public while meeting the legal and procedural requirements of RCRA, CERCLA and the IAG.

- **Public Comment Opportunities.** In accordance with CERCLA, RCRA, CHWA and/or the IAG, the following documents will be made available for public comment and will be placed in the information repositories:

- Community Relations Plan;
- Draft Colorado Hazardous Waste Act/RCRA Permits for Treatment, Storage and Disposal Units;
- Draft Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment Act Permits for Corrective Action at Solid Waste Management Units;
- Colorado Hazardous Waste Act/RCRA Permits with Proposed Class 2 or Class 3 Modifications;
- RCRA Closure Plans;
- Interim Measures and Interim Remedial Action Plans;
- CERCLA Final Proposed Remedial Action Plans;
- Plan for the Prevention of Contaminant Dispersion; and
- Workplan Designed to Implement Discharge Limits for Radionuclides.

The Colorado Department of Health will conduct the public comment periods for RCRA Closure Plans and RCRA permits. Scheduled public comment periods for IAG documents are listed in Appendix E.

A display advertisement announcing the availability of the documents for comment and the public comment period will be placed by the Rocky Flats Plant in, at a minimum, a major daily newspaper in the Denver area. The display advertisement will include a brief description of the document.

Notices about document availability will be sent to each person and organization on the plant's mailing list. Also, news releases about document availability will be sent to major radio and television stations in the areas of significant interest. When possible, the announcement of a document's availability will be combined with the announcement of the public comment meeting for that document.

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, which codifies the provisions of CERCLA, requires a 30-day comment period for proposed remediation plans and provides for an extension of at least 30 days. In addition, the IAG requires a public comment period of at least 60 days for Proposed Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plans. Hence, the Rocky Flats Plant will provide a comment period of 60 days for each of the documents listed. At least one public meeting will be held during each public comment period for citizens to offer oral comments.

For interested citizens who have questions about the document on which they plan to submit comments, a contact at the Rocky Flats Plant will be identified in the display ad announcing the availability of the document and the public comment period. The plant may offer additional opportunities for the public to obtain information or to ask questions about the document through informational meetings, workshops, question and answer sessions at the

beginning of the public comment meetings or availability sessions at which plant representatives will be available to talk informally with concerned citizens on a one-on-one basis.

The plant generally will offer public information meetings or workshops on all environmental restoration documents that are issued for public comment. Also, the plant may offer information meetings on topics of significant public interest even in the absence of a public comment period on the topic.

- **Responsiveness Summaries.** A responsiveness summary, in which a response is provided for each comment from the public, will be prepared following each public comment opportunity. The responsiveness summaries for RCRA corrective actions and CERCLA remedial actions will be placed in the information repositories. This will occur at least 10 days prior to commencement of the respective actions and at least at the same time as issuance of the final decision document for each. All responsiveness summaries will become part of the administrative record and placed in the information repositories.
- **Public Hearing Opportunities.** The Colorado Department of Health is responsible for holding public hearings on draft RCRA permits. The Rocky Flats Plant will assist the Colorado Department of Health with public hearings upon request. Copies of hearing transcripts will be provided to members of the public upon written request to the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator.
- **CERCLA Proposed Plans.** Under CERCLA and the IAG, Proposed Plans will be developed for interim remedial actions and final remedial actions at several operable units at the Rocky Flats Plant. The Proposed Plans, which will be written in fact sheet format, will summarize the remedial alternatives examined, offer a preferred alternative and discuss the data supporting the selection of the preferred alternative. The public will have the opportunity to comment on all Proposed Plans, and a responsiveness summary will be issued for each one.
- **RCRA Corrective Action Decision/CERCLA Record of Decision and Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action.** A summary of the information supporting the selection of a remedial action, as detailed in the proposed remedial action plan, will be documented in a Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision. The Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision will be included, along with a public comment responsiveness summary, in the administrative record.

Upon agreement by the parties, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Colorado Department of Health and the U.S. Department of Energy will sign the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision, representing final action by the regulatory agencies. The Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision will be issued by either the Colorado Department of Health or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, respectively.

After the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision is signed, the plant will place an advertisement announcing the availability of the document in a major daily newspaper in the Denver area. The notice will include the basis and purpose of the selected action. Each Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision will be available for public review at the information repositories 10 days prior to the commencement of its respective remedial action.

If the selected remedial action differs significantly from the Proposed Plan, the plant will include in the newspaper notice a discussion of the change in the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision if it determines that the change is consistent with the alternatives and the information considered. If the Rocky Flats Plant concludes that the change in remedy could not have been anticipated based on available information, a revised Proposed Plan will be issued for additional public comment.

If the actual remedial action implemented differs significantly from the action supported in the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision, the Rocky Flats Plant will either publish an explanation of the significant differences in a major daily newspaper in the Denver area, or, if necessary, propose an amendment to the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision.

In the latter case, the plant will place an advertisement announcing the proposed amendment and a brief description in a major Denver area daily newspaper. The proposed amendment to the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision and the information supporting the decision will be made available for public comment. The requirements for notification, location, recordkeeping and response will be consistent with those described previously. When possible, the newspaper notice of the proposed amendment will be combined with information on opportunities for public comment.

If modification of the Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision involves the modification of a RCRA corrective action permit, the agency requesting the modification, either the U.S. Department of Energy or the Colorado Department of Health, will hold a public comment period and meeting on the modification.

The Rocky Flats Plant will place a notice of availability of an amended Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision in a major daily newspaper in the Denver area. At least 10 days prior to initiation of the remedial action affected by the amendment, the amended Corrective Action Decision/Record of Decision and the supporting information will be made available for public review at the information repositories and will be included in the administrative record.

- **Dispute Resolution.** The IAG sets forth a process for the resolution of disputes between the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Colorado Department of Health. Disputes not resolved by the agencies' project coordinators will be forwarded to the Dispute Resolution Committee, comprising one representative from each of the agencies. Upon resolution of the dispute at the Dispute Resolution Committee

level, nonlead agencies that disagree with the resolution may take the dispute to the Senior Executive Committee level. Senior managers from each of the three agencies serve on the Senior Executive Committee.

When disputes involving the U.S. Department of Energy are elevated to the Senior Executive Committee level, the Rocky Flats Plant will prepare a description of the issue of dispute, the dispute resolution process and the anticipated schedule. The plant will publish the description in the Environmental Restoration Update, which will report cleanup progress approximately every two months and will be mailed to each organization and individual on the Rocky Flats Plant mailing list. When appropriate, a news release on the issue will also be developed and disseminated.

Upon resolution of the dispute, the Rocky Flats Plant will provide the public with a description of how the issues were resolved and information on where final documentation is available for public review. The notification of dispute resolution will appear in the Environmental Restoration Update and will be issued as a news release, as appropriate.

- **Technical Assistance Grants.** The Technical Assistance Grant program, provided for in CERCLA, is a mechanism for citizen groups to obtain expert assistance in reviewing technical information on environmental restoration. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administers the program, providing one grant for each cleanup site. The cleanup site, in this case, is defined as the entire Rocky Flats Plant.

Through the grant program, citizen groups are reimbursed by the federal government for their efforts in the document review process, which allows for greater public participation than might be possible otherwise. The Technical Assistance Grant for activities related to the Rocky Flats Plant was awarded to the Rocky Flats Cleanup Commission. The Rocky Flats Plant welcomes the involvement of the Technical Assistance Grant recipient and will respond to all requests for information and documents.

- **Response to Community Information Requests.** The Rocky Flats Plant will respond to requests for information from all interested individuals and organizations. The public can request information in writing or by telephone by contacting the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator.

Requests for information will be responded to in writing as soon as practicable and no later than 30 days from the date of the request. If requested information is not available, the response will supply the status of that information, including, if possible, an expected date of availability.

- **Fact Sheets on Interim and Final Proposed Plans and Corrective Design/Remedial Design.** The Rocky Flats Plant will develop fact sheets for the public on Proposed Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plans, summarizing remediation

alternatives and the proposed preferred action. The Proposed Plan for final remedial activity will be prepared in the form of a fact sheet and will be the subject of formal public comment.

A fact sheet on each Corrective Design/Remedial Design will be prepared near completion of remedial design but before initiation of remedial action. For all Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plans, a fact sheet on Corrective Design/Remedial Design will also be produced when the design is near completion unless otherwise specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health.

Fact sheets will be made available at the information repositories and disseminated at public meetings, including meetings of the Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council. Additionally, multiple copies of fact sheets will be sent to municipalities surrounding the Rocky Flats Plant for their distribution to community leaders, staff and other interested parties.

The plant will provide fact sheets and similar documents to tour participants and Speakers Bureau audiences and will use them in response to written or verbal requests for information from the public. Fact sheets may also be mailed directly to organizations and individuals on the Rocky Flats Plant mailing list. Also, the plant periodically will issue a list of fact sheets from which the public can order copies. The list will be mailed to all individuals and organizations on the plant's mailing list and will be provided to the information repositories identified in Appendix D.

- **Monthly Progress Reports and Oversight Reports.** Monthly Progress Reports, describing environmental restoration activities initiated, continued or completed each month, will be available for public review at the information repositories listed in Appendix D. Oversight reports generated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health also will be available at the information repositories upon receipt by the Rocky Flats Plant.
- **Informational Meeting on Proposed Remedial Action.** Prior to implementation of planned remedial actions, a public briefing will be provided to explain the elements of the remedial action. Public briefings will also be held prior to implementation of Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Actions unless otherwise specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health.
- **Modifications to the IAG.** The U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health will develop and agree to any major modifications to the IAG. Modifications that result in a corresponding change to the state Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Permit will be offered for public comment. If modifications result in changes to the IAG schedule, the Rocky Flats Plant will notify the public through the plant's Environmental Restoration Update and through issuance of a news release.

- **Revision of the Community Relations Plan.** Prior to commencement of a RCRA Corrective Measures Implementation or CERCLA Remedial Design/Remedial Action, the ***Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*** will be revised, if necessary, to address any new community concerns expressed regarding remedial design and construction. Also, the ***Rocky Flats Plant Community Relations Plan*** will be reviewed at least every two years and updated as necessary to meet changing needs of the community or if new or amended existing regulations require additional community relations activities. Future revisions will be made with addenda.

Additional Activities

The following additional community relations activities will be implemented by the Rocky Flats Plant:

- **Briefings, Workshops, Presentations and Discussions.** The Rocky Flats Plant will offer briefings, workshops and presentations on environmental restoration and related plans and activities to federal, state and local officials; local government technical staffs; business organizations; news media; schools; interest groups; and individuals as requested to the extent practicable. Presentations and discussions involving small groups and interested individuals will be encouraged.
- **Telephone Information Line.** A toll-free telephone line will be established at the plant to provide an additional method of public notification about upcoming public meetings and comment opportunities. The telephone line will offer information in a recorded message and will allow interested citizens to request more information by leaving their name, telephone number and topic of interest. Plant staff will respond to requests for information on a timely basis. The telephone information line number will be 1-800-446-7640.
- **Technical Review Group.** The plant will actively solicit public input in the early stages of planning for cleanup through the formation of a Technical Review Group. Participants will include representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Colorado Department of Health, area local governments and interest groups. Additional information on the scope and membership of the Technical Review Group is included in Appendix F.
- **Public Tours.** Tours of areas of the Rocky Flats Plant will be offered to groups and organizations at their request. If there is sufficient interest, tours for the general public and family members of employees will be conducted the second Monday of each month. All plant tours will comply with U.S. Department of Energy and EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc. tour policies. Plant tours for news media representatives will be held independent of public tours. Requests for plant tours can be made by calling 966-2011.

- **Fact Sheets and Citizen Guides.** Fact sheets and citizen guides, in addition to those required by federal statute as described above, will be developed to inform the public of major environmental restoration activities and other related issues. These nonrequired fact sheets will describe efforts such as environmental sampling and analysis, environmental monitoring and risk assessment. The plant will determine fact sheet topics based on current and planned cleanup activities, formal and informal citizen requests and general expressions of public interest. Citizen suggestions for fact sheet topics should be directed to the Community Relations Plan Information Coordinator identified in Appendix A.

As described previously in the discussion of required fact sheets, several methods of dissemination will be used. Fact sheets will be available at the information repositories and at public meetings, including meetings of the Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council. Additionally, copies of fact sheets will be sent to municipalities surrounding the Rocky Flats Plant for their distribution to community leaders, staff and other interested parties.

The plant will provide fact sheets and similar documents to tour participants and Speakers Bureau audiences and will use them in response to written or verbal requests for information from the public. Fact sheets may also be mailed directly to organizations and individuals on the Rocky Flats Plant mailing list. Also, the plant periodically will issue a list of fact sheets from which the public can order copies. The list will be mailed to all individuals and organizations on the plant's mailing list and will be provided to the information repositories identified in Appendix D.

- **Environmental Restoration Updates.** The Rocky Flats Plant will publish an Environmental Restoration Update approximately every two months to describe progress in environmental restoration efforts. Concise summaries of other major environmental activities and a schedule of upcoming public involvement opportunities will be included. The Environmental Restoration Update will be distributed to individuals and organizations on the Rocky Flats Plant mailing list.
- **Speakers Bureau.** A speakers bureau will provide presentations by plant experts to community groups, businesses and others upon request. Speakers will offer a variety of topics, including environmental management, waste minimization, environmental monitoring and protection, remediation and environmental regulation.
- **Employee Communications.** The community relations efforts developed to inform and involve the public will be offered to Rocky Flats Plant employees as they are equally interested in the plant's environmental restoration program.

The community relations activities described will be implemented throughout the duration of the cleanup effort. Other activities may be added during that time based on requirements, community needs and available resources.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

The following list identifies community relations and technical personnel from the Rocky Flats Plant, the U.S. Department of Energy headquarters, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health who can be contacted with questions about environmental activities at the plant. The list also includes community interview participants who agreed to serve as contacts for citizens who may want to learn about various community perspectives on the plant. These individuals are identified with an asterisk (*).

Rocky Flats Plant

Community Relations

Beth Brainard (303) 966-5993
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, Colorado 80402-0928

Janine M. Wilson (303) 966-2882
Director, Communications
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464, Building 111
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

Terry A. Smith (303) 966-2986
Manager, Community Relations
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464, Building T130F
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

Michael F. McHugh (303) 966-6158
Community Relations Plan Information
Coordinator
Community Relations
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464, Building T130F
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

Technical

Frazer R. Lockhart (303) 966-7846
Director, Environmental Restoration
U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, Colorado 80402-0928

J. Erich Evered (303) 966-7664
Director, Environmental Management
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

U.S. Department of Energy, Headquarters

Raymond I. Greenberg (301) 353-5438
Chief, Decontamination and Decommissioning
Branch
Division of Southwestern Area Programs (EM-45)
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII

Community Relations

Sonya Pennock (303) 294-1137
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VIII
999 18th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Technical

Martin Hestmark (303) 294-1134
Rocky Flats Team Leader
Federal Facilities Remedial Branch
Hazardous Waste Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VIII
999 18th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Rocky Flats Team Members:

Arturo Duran	(303)	294-1080
Bill Fraser	(303)	294-1081
Bonnie Lavelle	(303)	294-1067

Colorado Department of Health

Community Relations

Ann Lockhart	(303)	331-6733
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Public Affairs Manager
Rocky Flats Program Unit
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Technical

Barbara Barry	(303)	331-6740
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Rocky Flats Program Manager
Rocky Flats Program Unit
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Gary Baughman	(303)	331-4830
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Unit Leader
Hazardous Waste Facilities
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Joe Schieffelin	(303)	331-4421
Harlan Ainscough	(303)	331-4977
Noreen Matsuura	(303)	331-4920

Congressional Delegation and Staff

Congressman Wayne Allard	(202)	225-4676
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513 Cannon Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Senator Hank Brown	(202)	224-5941
--------------------	-------	----------

902 Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman Ben Nighthorse-Campbell (202) 225-4761
1724 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-0603

Congressman Joel Hefley (202) 225-4422
222 Cannon Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-0605

Congressman Dan Schaefer (202) 225-7882
1317 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-0606

Congresswoman Pat Schroeder (202) 225-4431
2208 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-0601

Sharon Triolo-Maloney* (303) 866 1230
Legislative Aide
Office of Congresswoman Pat Schroeder
1600 Emerson Street
Denver, Colorado 80218

Congressman David Skaggs (202) 225-2161
1709 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-0602

Sue Damour* (303) 650-7886
Director
Office of Congressman David Skaggs
1901 Harlan Street, Suite 130
Westminster, Colorado 80030
[Note: Former acting assistant director,
Mitch Stahl, was interviewed.]

Senator Tim Wirth (202) 224-5852
Russell Senate Office Building
Room 380
Washington, DC 20510

Jim Martin* (303) 866-1900
Colorado Director
Office of Senator Tim Wirth
1129 Pennsylvania
Denver, Colorado 80203

State Elected Officials and Staff

Governor Roy Romer (303) 866-2471
State Capitol
201 East Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80203

George Gerstle* (303) 866-2155
Policy Analyst
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
201 East Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80203
[Note: Former policy analyst,
Tim Holeman, was interviewed.]

Marleen Fish (303) 866-2967
State Representative
12204 Applewood Knolls Drive
Lakewood, Colorado 80215

Faye Fleming (303) 866-2918
State Representative
12424 N. Ash Street
Thornton, Colorado 80241

Tony Grampsas (303) 866-2957
State Representative
3237 S. Hiwan Drive
Evergreen, Colorado 80439

Sally Hopper* (303) 866-4866
State Senator
21649 Cabrini Boulevard
Golden, Colorado 80401

Joan Johnson (303) 866-4865
State Senator
7951 York Street, #3
Denver, Colorado 80229

Stanley F. Johnson (303) 866-2942
State Representative
6645 Jay Road
Boulder, Colorado 80301

Matt Jones (303) 866-2910
State Representative
2800 West 99th Circle
Denver, Colorado 80221

Vi June (303) 866-2843
State Representative
7500 Wilson Court
Westminster, Colorado 80030

Pat Killian (303) 866-2959
State Representative
3926 Simms Court
Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033

Michelle Lawrence (303) 866-2950
State Representative
5216 Marshall
Arvada, Colorado 80002

David Leeds (303) 866-4866
State Senator
1736 Regal Court, Apt. B
Louisville, Colorado 80027

Bob Martinez (303) 866-4865
State Senator
6462 E. 63rd Avenue
Commerce City, Colorado 80022

Al Meiklejohn* (303) 866-4866
State Senator
1625 Broadway, Suite 1600
Denver, Colorado 80202

Pat Miller (303) 866-3540
State Representative
7325 Tabor Street
Arvada, Colorado 80005

Dorothy Rupert (303) 866-2915
State Representative
680 Yale Road
Boulder, Colorado 80303

Carol Snyder (303) 866-4667
State Representative
11756 Elati Court
Northglenn, Colorado 80234

Ted Strickland* (303) 866-3342
State Senator
9361 Knox Court
Westminster, Colorado 80030

Claire Traylor (303) 866-4866
State Senator
4045 Field Drive
Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033

Sam Williams (303) 866-2920
State Representative
Box 2159
0982 High Point Drive
Breckenridge, Colorado 80424

Ruth Wright (303) 866-5523
State Representative
1440 High Street
Boulder, Colorado 80304

Local Officials

Arvada

Robert G. Frie* (303) 421-2550
Mayor
City of Arvada
8101 Ralston Road
Arvada, Colorado 80002
[Note: Former mayor, Lynn M. Easton,
was interviewed.]

Neal Berlin* (303) 421-2550
City Manager
City of Arvada
8101 Ralston Road
Arvada, Colorado 80002

Boulder

Leslie Durgin* (303) 441-3090
Mayor
City of Boulder
P.O. Box 791
Boulder, Colorado 80306

Tim Honey* (303) 441-3090
City Manager
City of Boulder
P.O. Box 791
Boulder, Colorado 80306
[Note: Former acting city manager, Joseph
deRaismes, was interviewed.]

Boulder County

Sandy Hume, Boulder County Commissioner (303) 441-3500
Homer Page, Boulder County Commissioner
Ronald Stewart, Boulder County Commissioner
P.O. Box 471
Boulder, Colorado 80306

Broomfield

Robert Schulze* (303) 469-3301
Mayor
City of Broomfield
P.O. Box 1415
Broomfield, Colorado 80038-1415

George DiCiero* (303) 469-3301
City Manager
City of Broomfield
P.O. Box 1415
Broomfield, Colorado 80038-1415

Golden

Marvin Kay (303) 273-3363
Mayor
City of Golden
911 10th Street
Golden, Colorado 80401

Sharon Bennetts* (303) 273-3331 x9
City Manager
City of Golden
911 10th Street
Golden, Colorado 80401

Jefferson County

Marjorie Clement, Jeff. County Commissioner (303) 277-8508
Rich Ferdinandsen, Jeff. County Commissioner
John P. Stone, Jeff. County Commissioner
1700 Arapahoe
Golden, Colorado 80419

Northglenn

Don Parsons* (303) 450-8709
Mayor
City of Northglenn
11701 Community Center Drive
Northglenn, Colorado 80233

Jim Landeck* (303) 450-8709
City Manager
City of Northglenn
11701 Community Center Drive
Northglenn, Colorado 80233

Thornton

Margaret Carpenter (303) 538-7217
Mayor
City of Thornton
9500 Civic Center Drive
Thornton, Colorado 80229

Jack Ethredge* (303) 538-7217
City Manager
City of Thornton
9500 Civic Center Drive
Thornton, Colorado 80229

Westminster

Nancy Heil* (303) 430-2400 x2001
Mayor
City of Westminster
4800 West 92nd Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030
[Note: Former mayor, George Hovorka,
was interviewed.]

Bill Christopher*
City Manager
City of Westminster
4800 West 92nd Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030

(303) 430-2400 x2001

Local Agencies

Arvada

Callie Videtich*
Environmental Analyst
City of Arvada
8101 Ralston Road
Arvada, Colorado 80002

(303) 431-3042

Boulder

Stan Zemler*
Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
City of Boulder
P.O. Box 791
Boulder, Colorado 80306

(303) 441-3008

Boulder County

Diane Niemiec*
Environmental Health Specialist
Boulder County Health Department
3450 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80304

(303) 441-1182

Broomfield

Kathy Schnoor*
Chemist
Environmental Department
City of Broomfield
#6 Garden Office Center
P.O. Box 1415
Broomfield, Colorado 80038-1415

(303) 466-2302

Denver

Ms. Theresa Donahue* (303) 640-2419
Deputy Chief of Staff
City of Denver
City/County Building, Room 350
Denver, Colorado 80202
[Note: Former environmental affairs
director, Tony Massaro, was interviewed.]

Golden

Katie Richard (303)279-3331 x207
Environmental Manager
City of Golden
911 Tenth Street
Golden, Colorado 80401

Jefferson County

Jean Jacobus* (303) 277-8947
Policy Analyst
Jefferson County Attorney's Office
1700 Arapahoe Street
Golden, Colorado 80419

Dr. Mark Johnson (303) 239-7090
Director
Jefferson County Health Department
260 S. Kipling Street
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

Northglenn

Kipp Scott (303) 451-1289
Industrial Pretreatment Specialist
City of Northglenn
2350 W. 112th Avenue
Northglenn, Colorado 80234

Thornton

Bud Hart* (303) 538-7422
Manager
Water Supply, Treatment and Quality
City of Thornton
9500 Civic Center Drive
Thornton, Colorado 80229

Jim Gindelberger
Senior Water Quality Analyst
City of Thornton
9500 Civic Center Drive
Thornton, Colorado 80229

(303) 428-8818

Westminster

Ron Hellbusch*
Director
Public Works and Utilities
City of Westminster
4800 West 92nd Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030

(303) 430-2400 x2175

Susan Nachtrieb*
Water Quality Coordinator
Public Works and Utilities
City of Westminster
4800 West 92nd Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030

(303) 430-2400 x2183

Environmental/Interest Groups and Interested Individuals

Ginger Swartz *
Executive Director
Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council
1536 Cole Boulevard, Suite 325
Golden, Colorado 80401
[Note: Former executive director, Howard Brown,
was interviewed.]

(303) 232-1966

Eugene DeMayo*
Sierra Club
111684 Ranch Elsie Road
Golden, Colorado 80403

(303) 642-3117

Paula Elofson-Gardine*
Director
Concerned Health Technicians for a Cleaner Colorado
8470 West 52nd Place, Suite 9
Arvada, Colorado 80002-3447

(303) 420-2967

John Fleissner*
Citizens Against Nuclear Disinformation in Denver
P.O. Box 283
Broomfield, Colorado 80038

(303) 825-3738

Kim Grice* (303) 466-1212
Chairman
Committee Against Radiotoxic Pollution
10161 Wolff Street
Westminster, Colorado 80030

Susan Hurst* (303) 238-5145
Networking Colorado
212 Balsam, #212
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

Melinda Kassen* (303) 440-3381
Senior Attorney
Environmental Defense Fund
1405 Arapahoe
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dr. William Kemper* (303) 238-2148
Colorado Atomic/Agent Orange Veterans
7363 West 26th Place
Denver, Colorado 80215

Greg Marsh* (303) 421-3383
Citizens Against Rocky Flats Contamination
7700 West 61st Avenue, Suite 12
Arvada, Colorado 80004

LeRoy Moore* (303) 444-6981
Rocky Mountain Peace Center
1520 Euclid Avenue
Boulder, Colorado 80306

Glenna Norvelle* (303) 831-7020
Communities Uniting for Environmental Safety
845 Emerson #1
Denver, Colorado 80218

Steve Perry* (303) 443-3680
Colorado Freeze Voter
1520 Euclid Avenue
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Jan Pilcher* (303) 756-6304
1381 South Birch Street
Englewood, Colorado 80110

Tom Rauch* (303) 322-6353
American Friends Service Committee
1535 High Street, 3rd Floor
Denver, Colorado 80218

Jason Salzman* (303) 440-3381
Greenpeace
1021 Pearl Street, #200
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Cathy Schuster* (303) 331-8326
Colorado Peace Council
8625 Clay Street, #226
Westminster, Colorado 80030

Barbara Moore* (303) 295-3800
President
Rocky Flats Cleanup Commission
1738 Wynkoop, Suite 302
Denver, Colorado 80202
[Note: Former president, Joe Tempel,
was interviewed.]

Area Residents

[Note: Seven area residents were interviewed in the community interview process. The following residents agreed to have their names listed as contacts.]

John and Jean Woodis* (303) 424-3948
9799 Alkire Street
Arvada, Colorado 80005

Medical/Public Health Representatives

Dr. Robert Bistline* (303) 966-4309
Occupational Health
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

Jan Pilcher* (303) 298-8001
Executive Director
Physicians for Social Responsibility
1738 Wynkoop, Suite 302
Denver, Colorado 80202
[Note: Former executive director, Laura Lefkowitz,
was interviewed.]

Businesses and Business Organizations

Luanne Auble (303) 424-0313
Executive Vice President
Northwest Metro Chamber of Commerce
7305 Grandview Avenue
Arvada, Colorado 80002-9960

Sandy Bracken* (303) 460-2259
Director, Public Affairs
Ball Aerospace Systems Group
P.O. Box 1235
Broomfield, Colorado 80020-8235

Ken Brengle* (303) 233-5555
President and CEO
West Chamber
12600 West Colfax, Suite B440
Lakewood, Colorado 80215
[Note: Former executive director of the Wheat Ridge Chamber of Commerce, Jack Van Ens, was interviewed. The WRCC merged with several other chambers to form the West Chamber.]

George Dibble* (303) 831-7411
President and Chief Executive Officer
Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry
1776 Lincoln Street, Suite 1200
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dick Fleming* (303) 894-8500
Executive Director
Greater Denver Chamber of Commerce
1600 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

Alec Garbini* (303) 279-6565
Director, Corporate Property Development
Adolph Coors Company
RR 856
Golden, Colorado 80401

Howard Lacy* (303) 422-3545
President
Jefferson County Association
18300 West Highway 72
Golden, Colorado 80403

Charles Church McKay* (303) 469-2534
Church Ranch
10050 Wadsworth Boulevard
Westminster, Colorado 80021

Roger Vernon* (303) 423-9770
Chairman of the Board
Great Western Inorganics, Inc.
17400 Highway 72
Golden, Colorado 80403

Norm Waugh* (303) 422-1915
Norm Waugh & Co./Metro Brokers, Inc.
12191 West 64th Avenue, Suite 210
Arvada, Colorado 80004

Educational Representatives

Heather Clifton* (303) 466-1931
Principal
Sheridan Green Elementary School
10951 Harlan Street
Broomfield, Colorado 80020

Tom Gonzales* (303) 466-8811
President
Front Range Community College
3645 West 112th Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030
[Note: Former president, Cary Isreal,
was interviewed.]

Kay Pride* (303) 273-6808
Senior Executive
Communications Services
Jefferson County Public Schools
1829 Denver West Drive, Building 27
Golden, Colorado 80401

News Media

Print

Percy Conarroe (303) 666-6576
Lafayette News/Louisville Times
916 Main Street
Louisville, Colorado 80027

Kevin Duggan (303) 425-8755
Arvada Sentinel
7405 W. Grandview
Arvada, Colorado 80002

Joe McGowan (303) 825-0123
Associated Press
1444 Wazee Street
Suite 130
Denver, Colorado 80202

Mark Obmascik (303) 820-1010
The Denver Post
P.O. Box 1709
Denver, Colorado 80201

Marilyn Petterson (303) 426-6000
Westminster Window
Northglenn/Thornton Sentinel
P.O. Box 215
Westminster, Colorado 80030

Bill Scanlon* (303) 892-5000
Rocky Mountain News
P.O. Box 719
Denver, Colorado 80201
[Note: Former Rocky Mountain News
reporter, Janet Day, was interviewed.]

Jacque Scott (303) 279-5541
Golden Transcript
100 Tenth Street
P.O. Box 987
Golden, Colorado 80402

Clint Talbott (303) 443-6272
Colorado Daily
P.O. Box 1719
Boulder, Colorado 80309

Nora Lee Taylor (303) 466-1966
Broomfield Enterprise
26 Garden Center, Suite 4A
Broomfield, Colorado 80020

Jeff Thomas (303) 678-8615
Longmont Daily Times-Call
350 Terry Street
Longmont, Colorado 80501

Greg Todd*
Boulder Daily Camera
P.O. Box 591
Boulder, Colorado 80302
[Note: Former Boulder Daily Camera
reporter, Bill Scanlon, was interviewed.]

(303) 442-1202

Television

Paul Day
KCNC-TV Channel 4
P.O. Box 4444
Denver, Colorado 80204

(303) 861-4444

Laurie Hirosa
KUSA-TV Channel 9
1089 Bannock Street
Denver, Colorado 80204

(303) 893-9000

Dave Minshall
KMGH-TV Channel 7
123 Speer Boulevard
Denver, Colorado 80217

(303) 832-7777

Beverly Weaver
KWGN-TV Channel 2
6160 S. Wabash Way
Englewood, Colorado 80111

(303) 740-2222

Radio

Jerry Bell
KOA-AM
1380 Lawrence Street, Suite 1300
Denver, Colorado 80204

(303) 893-8500

Peter Finch
KBCO-FM/AM
4801 Riverbend Road
Boulder, Colorado 80301

(303) 444-5600

Gene Town
KDEN-AM
10600B East Exposition Avenue
Aurora, Colorado 80012

(303) 343-1133

APPENDIX B

IAG LIST OF ROCKY FLATS PLANT HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

As identified in the IAG, the following materials are hazardous substances used at the plant that have been released or that could be released to the environment.

Radionuclides

Plutonium 239,240
Americium 241
Uranium 233,234,235 and 238
Tritium
Gross Alpha
Gross Beta

Metals

Aluminum
Beryllium
Calcium
Cadmium
Cobalt
Chromium
Barium
Lead
Magnesium
Selenium
Sodium
Silver
Strontium
Thallium
Zinc
Mercury
Nickel
Lithium

Inorganics

Sulfuric Acid
Nitric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sodium Hydroxide
Hydrochloric Acid
Nitrate
Sulfate
Hydroxide

Volatile Organics

1,1,2-Trichloroethylene
Chloroform
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Carbon Tetrachloride
1,2-Dichloroethane
Acetone
Perchloroethane
Benzene
Toluene
Methylethyl Ketone Peroxide
Dichloromethane
Xylene
2-Butanone
Methylene Chloride
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Semi-Volatile Organics

Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Ethylene Glycol

Miscellaneous

Diesel Fuel
Fuel Oil
Peroxide
Asbestos
Oil Sludge
Polyester Resin
Still Bottom Sands

APPENDIX C
COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PLAN

ROCKY FLATS COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PLAN

**Prepared for U.S. Department of Energy under
Contract No. DE-AC04-90DP62349**

March 1990

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ROCKY FLATS COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PLAN

Phase I

I. Community Interview Plan

This Plan outlines objectives and procedures for the community interviewing process for the Rocky Flats Community Relations Plan (CRP), which is being developed for environmental restoration activities of the Plant. The effectiveness of this CRP, required under the provisions of CERCLA (Superfund), depends heavily on the community interviewing process. These interviews determine the community's level of interest and concerns in the environmental restoration process of the Plant. It is imperative to ascertain what the community's concerns are and the public's desired degree of involvement.

Involvement by the public through the interviewing process represents the first and very important contact with each community and assists in establishing trust, respect, effective two-way communication and a good working relationship among that public and the appropriate agencies to achieve an informative Community Relations Plan.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region VIII and Colorado Department of Health (CDH) community involvement staff will oversee development and implementation of the Community Relations Plan.

II. Objectives of the Community Interviews

- To meet CERCLA requirements, certain provisions of RCRA and the proposed Interagency Agreement (IAG).
- To identify community concerns so the Rocky Flats Community Relations Plan can be developed to address those concerns.
- To develop the most beneficial community relations techniques for the Community Relations Plan.
- To ascertain the desired degree of community involvement.
- To determine the frequency of needed communications with the public at what level and in what type of forum.
- To define the community geographical boundaries.
- To determine whether the scope of the Community Relations Plan should include environmental or waste management actions in addition to those associated with the cleanup.

III. Community Interview Program

The Community Interview Program will be conducted in two phases. Phase I of the interview program will involve the initial interviews as listed in Attachment I. Phase II will involve additional interviews with individuals and/or groups identified through the Phase I process.

The Phase I interviews will begin in April of 1990 and conclude in June of 1990. The Phase II process will be initiated at the conclusion of the Phase I interviews. The conclusion of Phase II will be dependent on the number of interviews identified to be conducted.

IV. Interview Format

Community interviews will be conducted by several teams of 2-3 persons representing Rocky Flats Plant personnel, including the Department of Energy (DOE), EG&G Community Relations Department staff, EG&G Environmental Restoration personnel, and EG&G Management. EPA and CDH community involvement staff will accompany Rocky Flats personnel on some interviews. Rocky Flats will provide EPA and CDH with interview schedules at least every two weeks.

These interviews will be conducted on a face-to-face, informal basis. Interviews will be arranged through telephone contacts to be held at times and locations convenient to those being interviewed.

Prior to the actual interviewing, each team will provide the interviewee with a short, informal briefing on the Community Relations Plan, environmental restoration at the Rocky Flats Plant and the purpose of the interview. For the interview questions, please reference Attachment 2 of this plan.

Interviews will be conducted in such a way as to assure confidentiality to those interviewed to the extent that the information can be legally protected. Interviewers will explain that the information is being gathered to help in development of a meaningful CRP, but that attribution to specific statements in the plan will not be made. However, those interviewed will be provided the opportunity to have their names, addresses and telephone numbers placed on the contact list, which is appended to the CRP.

V. Information Derived from the Interview Program

A data sheet for each interview will be kept, recorded, and the data will be tabulated to determine community concerns and ideas for inclusion in the Rocky Flats Community Relations Plan. These data interviewing sheets will contain the name, address and telephone number of those interviewed at the top of the sheet and will list interview questions with adequate space after each question for the interviewers to record each response. Persons interviewed will be provided a copy of the data sheet compiled for their own interview if requested.

With the completion of the community interviewing process the data will be tabulated to determine the main concerns of the community; the most effective community relations techniques for the development of the Community Relations Plan; methods to continue to involve the community; convenient locations for public meetings and information repositories and convenient times to the public for these meetings to be held and the repositories to be open.

Attachment 1

**Phase I Community Interviews For
Rocky Flats Community Relations Plan**

Governor Roy Romer
Contact: Tim Holeman
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
201 E. Colfax
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-2155

Federal Officials

Senator William Armstrong
Contact: Sean Conway
1625 Broadway
Suite 780
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 844-5980

Senator Tim Wirth
Contacts: Jean Toulemeyer or Frances Mullins
1129 Pennsylvania
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-1900

Congresswoman Pat Schroeder
Contact: Venita Vinson
1600 Emerson St.
Denver, CO 80218
(303) 866-1230

Congressman David Skaggs
Contacts: Mitch Stahl
1901 Harlan Street, Suite 130
Westminster, CO 80030

State Legislators

Honorable Matt Jones

State Rep., Dist. 34
2800 West 99th Circle
Denver, CO 80221
(303) 866-2910 (capitol)
(303) 466-2280 (home)

Honorable Ruth Wright

State Rep., Dist. 15
1440 High Street
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 866-5523 (capitol)
(303) 443-8607 (home)

Honorable Sally Hopper

State Sen., Dist. 13
21469 Cabrini Blvd.
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 866-4866 (capitol)
(303) 499-5139 (home)

Honorable Jim Pierson

State Rep., Dist 27
6833 Welch Court
Arvada, CO 80004
(303) 866-2958 (capitol)
(303) 431-8459 (home)

Honorable Carol Taylor-Little

State Rep., Dist 29
6734 Yarrow, #5A
Arvada, CO 80004
(303) 866-2951 (capitol)
(303) 420-9164 (home)

Honorable Al Meiklejohn

State Sen., Dist 19
7450 Kline Drive
Arvada, CO 80005
(303) 866-4866 (capitol)
(303) 422-2092 (home)

Honorable Ted Strickland
State Sen., Dist 23
9361 Knox Court
Westminster, CO 80030
(303) 866-3342 (capitol)
(303) 426-7676 (home)

Arvada

Honorable Lynn Easton, Mayor
Neal Berlin, City Manager
8101 Ralston Rd.
Arvada, CO 80002
(303) 431-3000

Callie A. Videtich
Environmental Analyst
City of Arvada
8101 Ralston Rd.
Arvada, CO 80002
(303) 431-3042

Boulder

Honorable Linda Jourgensen, Mayor
David Knapp, City Manager
P.O. Box 791
Boulder, CO 80306
(303) 441-3090

Broomfield

Honorable Robert Schulze, Mayor
George DiCiero, City Manager
P.O. Box 1415
Broomfield, CO 80038-1415
(303) 469-3301

Kathy Schnoor
Environmental Dept.
City of Broomfield
#6 Garden Office Center
Broomfield, CO 80038
(303) 466-2302

Golden

Honorable Marvin Kay, Mayor
Sharon Bennetts, City Manager
911 10th St
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 273-3363 (Mayor)
(303) 279-3331 ext 9 (City Manager)
Chuck Hearn, Rocky Flats contact (303) 279-3331

Jefferson County

Pat Mahan, County Attorney
1700 Arapahoe St.
Golden, CO 80419
(303) 277-8508

Honorable Rich Ferdinandsen, Commission Chairman
Honorable John P. Stone, Chairman, Pro-Tem
Honorable Marjorie Clement, Commissioner
1700 Arapahoe
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 277-8508

Jean R. Jacobus
Planning Dept.
Jefferson County
18301 West 10th Ave. Suite #220
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 278-5851

Northglenn

Honorable Don Parsons, Mayor
Jim Landeck, City Manager
11701 Community Center Drive
Northglenn, CO 80233
(303) 450-8709

William Haas
Industrial Pretreatment Specialist
City of Northglenn
2350 W. 112th Ave.
Northglenn, CO 80234
(303) 451-1289

Thornton

Honorable Margaret Carpenter, Mayor
Jack Ethredge, City Manager
9500 Civic Center Drive
Thornton, CO 80229
(303) 538-7200

Annette Barnard, Manager
Water Quality, Utilities Dept.
City of Thornton
9500 Civic Center Drive
Thornton, CO 80229
(303) 428-8818

Westminster

Honorable George Hovorka, Mayor
Bill Christopher, City Manager
4800 W. 92nd Avenue
Westminster, CO 80030
(303) 430-2400
Dave Kaunisto, Rocky Flats contact (303) 430-2400
Sharon Bernia, Rocky Flats contact (303) 430-2400

Ron Hellbusch, Director
Public Works/Utilities
City of Westminster
4800 West 92nd Avenue
Westminster, CO 80030
(303) 430-2400

Boulder County

Diane Niemiec
Environmental Health Specialist
Boulder County Health Department
3450 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80304
(303) 441-1182

Boulder County Commissioners
P.O. Box 471
Boulder, CO 80306
(303) 441-3500
Contact: Homer Page, Ronald Stewart,
Josie Heath, Commissioners

Wheat Ridge

Dan Wilde, Mayor
City of Wheat Ridge
P.O. Box 638
Wheat Ridge, CO 80034
(303) 237-6944

Denver

Tony Massaro, Director
City of Denver
303 W. Colfax Ave., Suite 1600
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 575-2790

Lakewood

Linda Shaw, Mayor
City of Lakewood
445 S. Allison Pkwy.
Lakewood, CO 80226
(303) 987-7040

Colorado Department of Health

Tom Looby, Deputy Director
Colorado Department of Health
State Capitol Building
200 East Colfax
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 331 - 4600

Dr. Ellen Mangione, Director
Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220
(303) 331-8330
Ann Lockhart, Director, Public Relations Office (303) 331-4611
Paul Frohardt, Interim Program Manager, Rocky Flats Program Unit 331-4526

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Nat Miullo
EPA Region VIII
Federal Facilities
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 293-1134

Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council

Sam Williams, Chairman
Howard Brown, Executive Director
1536 Cole Blvd., Suite 150
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 232-1966

United Steel Workers of America

Local Union 8031, Jess Castro, President
Bldg. T690E
P.O. Box 464
Golden, CO 80402
(303) 966-2798

News Media

Ms. Janet Day
Rocky Mountain News
400 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver, Co 80202
(303) 892-5346

Mr. William Scanlon
Boulder Daily Camera
P.O. Box 591
Boulder, CO 80306
(303) 442-1202

Ms. Nan O'Neal
Sentinel Newspaper
5801 West 44th Avenue
Unit L-1
Denver, CO 80212
(303) 455-5234

Kathy Walsh
KCNC Channel 4
P.O. Box 5012
Denver, CO 80217
(303) 830-6508

Dave Minshall
KMGH Channel 7
123 Speer Blvd
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 832-7777

Business

Charles McKay
18300 W. Highway 72
Golden, CO 80403
(303) 422-3545
(303) 424-9610

Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry
1860 Lincoln Street, Suite 550
Denver, CO 80295-0501
(303) 831-7411
Contact: George Dibble

Denver Chamber of Commerce
1600 Sherman Street
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 894-8500
Contact: Dick Fleming, Executive Director

Boulder Chamber of Commerce
2440 Pearl Street
Boulder, CO 80301
(303) 442-1044
Contact: Denis Nock

Adolph Coors Company
RR 856
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 279-6565
Contact: Alec Garbini

Ball Aerospace
10 Longs Peak Drive
Westminster, CO 80021
(303) 460-2259
Contact: Sandy Bracken, Director of Public Affairs

Wheat Ridge Chamber of Commerce
4501 Wadsworth
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
(303) 423-3800
Contact: Jack Van Ens, Executive Director

Peter B. Teets, President
Martin Marietta Astronautics Group
Denver Division
12275 S. Hwy. 121
P. O. Box 179
Denver, CO 80201
(303) 977-3000

Norm Waugh, Realtor
Metro Brokers Arvada North
7828 Vance Drive
Arvada, CO 80004
(303) 423-6000

Western Grain Resources
11728 Highway 93
Boulder, CO 80303
(303) 499-1032
Contact: Maureen McCarthy

Great Western Inorganics, Inc.
17400 Highway 72
Golden, CO 80403
(303) 423-9770
Contact: Roger Vernon

Citizen Groups

Sierra Club

Rocky Mountain Chapter

Enos Mills Group

777 Grant

Denver, CO 80203

(303) 861-8819

Contact: Eugene DeMayo (303) 642-3117(H) (303) 595-3703(W)

Greenpeace Action

2025 16th St.

Boulder, CO 80302

(303) 440-3381

Contact: Jason Salzman

Environmental Defense Fund

1405 Arapahoe

Boulder, CO 80302

(303) 440-4901

Contact: Melinda Kassen

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.

North Central Region

Rocky Flats Nuclear Disarmament Project

1535 High, 3rd Floor

Denver, CO 80218

(303) 322-6355

Contact: Tom Rauch, Director

Communities United for Environmental Safety

9763 Independence Street

Westminster, CO

(303) 422-1741 (H) (303) 220-2919 (W)

Contact: Glenna Smith

Rocky Flats Cleanup Commission

1738 Wynkoop Suite 302

Denver, CO 80202

(303) 298-8001

Contact: Joe Tempel, President

Native American Rights Fund
1506 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 447-8760
Contact: Mr. John Echohawk, Executive Director

Neighbors Concerned About Rocky Flats
280 Flint Way
Broomfield, CO 80020
(303) 466-3666
Contact: Gretchen Williams

Committee Against Radiotoxic Pollution
10161 Wolff Street
Westminster, CO 80030
(303) 466-1212
Contact: Kim Grice, Chairman

Concerned Health Technicians for a Cleaner Colorado
6183 Holland Street
Arvada, CO 80004
(303) 420-2967
Contact: Paula Elofson-Gardine, Director

Citizens Against Rocky Flats Contamination
7700 W. 61st Ave., Suite 12
Arvada, CO 80004
(303) 421-3383
Contact: Greg Marsh

Colorado Peace Council
8625 Clay Street, #226
Westminster, CO 80030
(303) 331-8326
Contact: Cathy Schuster

Colorado Freeze Voter
1520 Euclid Avenue
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 443-3680
Contact: Steve Perry

Rocky Mountain Peace Center

P.O. Box 1156

Boulder, CO 80306

(303) 447-9321

Contact: Carolyn Brinski, LeRoy Moore, David Wilson, Paul Casey

Jan Pilcher

Rocky Flats Activist

3981 S. Birch Street

Englewood, CO 80110

(303) 756-6304

Colorado Atomic/Agent Orange Veterans

7363 W. 26th Place

Denver, CO 80215

(303) 238-2148

Contact: Dr. William Kemper

Networking Colorado

6183 Holland Street

Arvada, CO 80004

(303) 556-4589

Contact: Susan Hurst

National Toxics Campaign

3570 E. 12th Ave.

Denver, Co 80206

(303) 333-9714

Contact: Adrienne Anderson

Education

Dr. Robert R. Meglen, Director

University of Colorado

Center for Environmental Sciences

Campus Box 136, 1200 Larimer Street

Denver, CO 80204

(303) 556-3297

James Mortensen, Acting Superintendent

Jefferson County School District

1829 Denver West Drive, Building 27

Golden, CO 80409

(303) 273-6800

Heather Clifton, Principal
Sheridan Green Elementary School
10951 Harlan Street
Broomfield, CO 80020
(303) 466-1931

Cary Isreal, President
Front Range Community College
3645 West 112th Ave.
Westminster, CO 80030
(303) 466-8811

Medical Professionals

Physicians for Social Responsibility
1738 Wynkoop, Suite 302
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 298-8001
Contact: Laura Lefkowitz/Ken Lichtenstein

Dr. Robert W. Bistline
EG&G Medical, Bldg. 122
P.O. Box 464
Golden, CO 80402
(303) 966-4309

Adjacent Residents

Five residents adjacent to the plant boundry will be interviewed. The names and addresses of these private citizens are not published in order to protect their privacy as per U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance (EPA/540/G-88/002, OSWER Directive 9230.0-3B, **Community Relations in Superfund - A Handbook**, June 1988).

Attachment 2

1. What do you know about the Rocky Flats Plant?
2. What are your main concerns regarding the Rocky Flats Plant? Why are you concerned?
3. Do you need more information about the plant? If so, what type of information do you need?
4. What agencies or groups do you believe to be credible sources of information on Rocky Flats? How might credibility be improved?
5. Have you found it difficult to obtain information about Rocky Flats? Please explain.
6. How can we best provide you with information about environmental cleanup activities and related issues (i.e. fact sheets, newsletters, mailing lists, briefings, newspaper articles, computer access to information, public meetings)? How often would you like to have information on cleanup activities?
7. What would you consider to be the best location, time and day for public meetings?
8. The law requires that an information repository be established. Where would be the most convenient locations?
9. How can we best involve you and encourage participation in cleanup activities at Rocky Flats (i.e. review of documents, public comment opportunities, participation in up-front planning, workshops)?
10. Would a community work group, meeting on a regular basis to review and make recommendations for cleanup plans, be a useful means for community involvement? If so, who should be part of the community working group?
11. Under CERCLA, Community Relations Plans are developed to inform and involve the community in environmental cleanup. Do you think the scope of the plan should include other environmental or waste management issues?
12. In your opinion, what geographical area should be included in the community definition for this plan?
13. What other individuals or groups do you think we should interview for development of this Community Relations Plan?
14. Would you like to be listed on the contact list of the Community Relations Plan?
15. What are your expectations regarding cleanup of the Rocky Flats Plant?

APPENDIX D

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

A. Information Repositories

U.S. Department of Energy Rocky Flats Public (303) 469-4435
Reading Room
Front Range Community College Library
3645 West 112th Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030

Hours: 12:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. Monday and Tuesday
10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Wednesday
9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Thursday and Friday

* * * * *

U.S. Department of Energy (202) 586-6025
Freedom of Information Office
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Hours: 9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Monday - Friday
Eastern Time

* * * * *

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (303) 293-1807
Region VIII
Superfund Records Center
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202-2405

Hours: 7:30 A.M. - 4:30 P.M. Monday - Friday

* * * * *

Colorado Department of Health (303) 331-6733
4210 East 11th Avenue, Room 351
Denver, Colorado 80220

Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Monday - Friday

* * * * *

Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council
Building 4, Denver West Office Park
1536 Cole Boulevard, Suite 325
Golden, Colorado 80401

(303) 232-1966

Hours: 8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Monday - Friday

B. Suggested Locations for Public Meetings

Arvada City Hall
City Council Chambers
8101 Ralston Road
Arvada, Colorado 80002
Capacity: Approximately 150

(303) 421-2550

Clarion Harvest House Hotel
1345 28th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80302
Capacity: Up to 444

(303) 443-3850

Denver Marriott West
1717 Denver West Marriott Boulevard
Golden, Colorado 80401
Capacity: Up to 600

(303) 279-9100

Front Range Community College
Student Lounge
3645 West 112th Avenue
Westminster, Colorado 80030
Capacity: Up to 150

(303) 466-8811

Thornton City Hall
City Council Chambers
9500 Civic Center
Thornton, Colorado 80229
Capacity: Up to 274

(303) 538-7248

Westminster City Park Recreation Center
10455 Sheridan Boulevard
Westminster, Colorado 80030
Capacity: Up to 250

(303) 460-9690

APPENDIX E
PUBLIC COMMENT OPPORTUNITIES

PUBLIC COMMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Based on Interagency Agreement Schedules as of November 1991

Document	Comment Period
OU 2 Proposed Surface Water Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plan	September-November 1990
Community Relations Plan	January-March 1991
Plan for Prevention of Contaminant Dispersion	July - September 1991
Workplan Designed to Implement Discharge Limits for Radionuclides	September - November 1991
OU 15 Closure Plan	December 1991-February 1992*
Proposed OU 1 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	January-March 1994
Proposed OU 2 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	August-October 1994
Proposed OU 4 Environmental Assessment/Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plan	September-November 1994
Proposed OU 6 Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	January-March 1995
Proposed OU 7 Environmental Assessment/Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plan	April-June 1995
Proposed OU 5 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	May-July 1995
Proposed OU 8 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	July-September 1995
Proposed OU 12 Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	September-November 1995
Proposed OU 9 Environmental Assessment/Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plan	October-December 1995
Proposed OU 10 Environmental Assessment/Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plan	November 1995-January 1996

Proposed OU 13 Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	January-March 1996
Proposed OU 11 Environmental Assessment/Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action Plan	March-May 1996
Proposed OU 14 Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	May-July 1996
Proposed OU 4 Remedial Action Plan	September-November 1997
Proposed OU 7 Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	February-April 1998
Proposed OU 9 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	December 1998-January 1999
Proposed OU 11 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	January-March 1999
Proposed OU 10 Final Remedial Action Plan/Environmental Assessment	April-June 1999

* The Colorado Department of Health is responsible for holding public comment periods on RCRA Closure Plans.

APPENDIX F

ROCKY FLATS PLANT TECHNICAL REVIEW GROUP (MAY 1991)

OBJECTIVE: The Rocky Flats Plant Technical Review Group (TRG) will provide for early community involvement in environmental restoration projects through participation in work plan scoping and draft work plan review.

MEMBERSHIP: The TRG will comprise a total of 20 to 25 participants who can analyze and discuss the plant's environmental restoration projects, specifically CERCLA Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies and RCRA Facility Investigations and Corrective Measures Studies, on a technical level. One representative of each of the following entities will be invited to participate:

- Rocky Flats Environmental Monitoring Council
- area municipalities (Arvada, Boulder, Boulder County, Broomfield, Golden, Jefferson County, Northglenn, Thornton and Westminster)
- Rocky Flats Cleanup Commission
- Citizens Against Nuclear Disinformation in Denver
- Communities Uniting for Environmental Safety

Where necessary, the following entities will provide two representatives each, a primary representative who will participate on a regular basis and a secondary technical representative with expertise concerning a particular operable unit (OU) who will participate when that OU is under consideration by the TRG:

- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Colorado Department of Health
- EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.

Two positions on the TRG will be reserved for OU-specific representatives who will be invited by the U.S. Department of Energy with the concurrence of the TRG. These participants could include representatives from universities or state or local agencies. Additionally, a representative of EG&G Rocky Flats Community Relations will participate as a meeting moderator. The U.S. Department of Energy will not financially compensate individuals or organizations for their participation in the Technical Review Group.

SCOPE/FORMAT: The TRG will meet at least once a month to participate in work plan scoping and draft workplan review sessions. The group will function within the schedules established by the Interagency Agreement.

The U.S. Department of Energy will take responsibility for meeting logistics, such as notification and meeting place arrangements. Meetings will be held

during normal business hours and will generally last approximately one-half day. TRG meetings will be held at the Rocky Flats Plant in building 060 unless precluded by scheduling conflicts.

The work sessions will be conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy. The TRG membership will determine the agenda for each meeting based on current and upcoming cleanup activities and the group's priorities.

The IAG-assigned lead regulatory agency for the particular OUs under consideration will be responsible for determining which TRG written and oral comments are relevant and assimilating such comments into that agency's formal comments on the project documentation. All written TRG comments must be compiled by one member of the group and transmitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Colorado Department of Health for consideration, as appropriate, at least two weeks prior to submittal of the particular agency's comments to the U.S. Department of Energy. As is currently the case, all final cleanup-related decisions will be made by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health.

The work sessions will be informal to encourage meaningful and constructive dialogue among the participants. No responsiveness summaries or similar methods of response to comments will be developed for this effort due to the time intensiveness of these efforts. Rather, comments will be discussed by the agencies within the framework of the work sessions.

The membership, scope and format of the TRG can be revised by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health as necessary to meet the needs of the community and the agencies.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AIP	Agreement in Principle
CAD	Corrective Action Decision
CDH	Colorado Department of Health
CD	Corrective Design
CERCLA	Comprehensive Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CHWA	Colorado Hazardous Waste Act
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOE-RFO	U.S. Department of Energy - Rocky Flats Office
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Environmental Restoration
ERDA	Energy Research and Development Administration
FS	Feasibility Study
FFACO	Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IM/IRA	Interim Measures/Interim Remedial Action
LLW	Low-Level Radioactive Waste
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
OJ	Operable Unit
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RFP	Rocky Flats Plant
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TRU	Transuranic
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

B. Glossary of Terms

Administrative Record

The information that supports the selection of an environmental restoration response action.

Agreement in Principle

An agreement entered into in June 1989 between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Colorado Department of Health concerning environmental management, monitoring and restoration activities at the Rocky Flats Plant. The agreement also commits the U.S. Department of Energy to providing additional funding to the state for implementation of state oversight activities.

Colorado Hazardous Waste Act

A state law that grants the state of Colorado the authority to enforce the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act within the state.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The acts create a tax that is collected in a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to support the investigation and remediation of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Community Relations Plan (CRP)

A document that assesses and defines a community's concerns and informational needs with regard to potential hazards posed by conditions at hazardous waste sites. The Community Relations Plan also encourages and provides mechanisms for communication and cooperative efforts between the affected community and the public agency overseeing the site cleanup.

Contaminants

Materials that pose a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typically, contaminants and hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)

The step in the RCRA process in which a corrective action system is designed and implemented. The CMI is comparable to the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase of the CERCLA process.

Corrective Measures Study (CMS)

The step in the RCRA process in which alternatives for a corrective action system are investigated and screened. The CMS is comparable to the feasibility study phase of the CERCLA process.

Curie (Ci)

The traditional unit for measurement of radioactivity based on the rate of radioactive disintegration. One curie is defined as 3.7×10^{10} (37 billion) disintegrations per second.

Feasibility Study (FS)

The step in the CERCLA process in which alternatives for a remedial action system are investigated and screened.

Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order

Agreement among the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health that sets forth a workscope and schedule for environmental restoration at the Rocky Flats Plant. The agreement is commonly known as the Interagency Agreement, or the IAG.

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments

A federal law enacted in 1984 that amends the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Interagency Agreement (IAG)

See Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order.

Microcurie (μCi)

One-millionth of a curie or 3.7×10^4 disintegrations per second.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

The federal regulation that guides the Superfund program.

National Priorities List (NPL)

EPA's list of top priority hazardous waste sites that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the federal Superfund program.

Operable Unit

A designated area, comprising individual hazardous substance sites, that has been identified for evaluation and cleanup.

Picocurie (pCi)

One-trillionth of a curie or 3.7×10^{-2} disintegrations per second.

Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)

The CERCLA initial process for collecting and reviewing information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release to determine if a site needs further study or if a response action is required.

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)

The initial RCRA process that determines whether corrective action for a RCRA past practice unit is warranted or that defines the additional data necessary to make this determination. The RFA is analogous to a CERCLA Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation (PA/SI).

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)

The RCRA process that determines the extent of hazardous waste contamination. The RFI is analogous to the CERCLA Remedial Investigation.

Record of Decision (ROD)

The CERCLA document that selects the method of remedial action to be implemented at a site after the Feasibility Study/Proposed Plan process has been completed. The Record of Decision is published in the Federal Register. The ROD is comparable to the RCRA Corrective Action Decision.

Remedial Action (RA)

The CERCLA process of remedial action implementation after the investigative steps have been completed, after issuance of the Record of Decision and after completion of the Remedial Design.

Remedial Design (RD)

The CERCLA process of design for the remedial action alternative that was selected in the Record of Decision.

Remedial Investigation (RI)

The CERCLA process that determines the extent of hazardous substance contamination and includes, as appropriate, treatability investigations. The Remedial Investigation is conducted in conjunction with the Feasibility Study.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

A federal law enacted in 1981 that regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste.

Responsiveness Summary

A summary of oral and/or written public comments received during a public comment period on documents and agency responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is especially valuable during the decision process at a site because it highlights community concerns about the proposed decision.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU)

A distinct area where solid waste, including hazardous waste, has or may have been placed, either planned or unplanned.

Superfund

The common name used for the program created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 as amended in 1986. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administers the uncontrolled hazardous waste site cleanup program.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

The reauthorization of the CERCLA statute enacted by Congress in 1986.

Transuranic Waste

Waste contaminated with long-lived transuranic elements in concentrations within a specified range established by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. These elements appear beyond uranium on the periodic table of the elements, hence the name "transuranic."

APPENDIX H

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